

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Spain's turbulent Basques

The worldwide reaction to Spain's execution of five Basque separatists for terrorist activities has been quick and largely negative. But most of the demonstrations in Europe and Latin America late last month unfortunately seem aimed more at unleashing a barrage of protest against Generalissimo Francisco Franco's continued rule than in arguing the cause of the executed terrorists.

That cause — Basque identity — has been around for a long time. Over the past 2,000 years, these hardy people whose lands straddle the Pyrenees have struggled to maintain their identity and their language. Successive Spanish governments have accepted the situation, often because they had other problems and found it easier to acquiesce than to try to curb Basque nationalism.

But that changed in this century. Out of the turmoil of the Spanish Civil War, the Basques set up an autonomous republic in the late 1930s and although it lasted only eight months, the seed of autonomy was planted. It has grown ever since — flourishing especially since the early 1980s when Franco decreed that only "Imperial Spanish" (that is, Castilian Spanish) could be used within Spain's borders.

Since then, the cause of Basque identity has

become more the cause of Basque separatism with a steady escalation of terrorism to support it. With each terrorist incident, there has been a corresponding increase in government reaction — repression, long jail terms, and, now, execution. The five who were executed Sept. 27 had been convicted along with six others for their part in killing policemen or civil guards.

The one approach that the Franco government has not tried, however, is conciliation. While not condoning Basque terrorism, it is still possible to understand and appreciate Basque desires to be masters in their own homelands, free of anybody else's tutelage — and language.

The current hue and outcry around the world ought to give the Franco government pause — to encourage it to seek an accommodation with the Basque people. It is not too late to do just that. But if such an approach is not soon adopted, it is likely that the cause of Basque separatism will reach the point where it may be impossible to stop it — a situation that could put Spain's immediate future in jeopardy. As the Franco government prepares to restore the Spanish monarchy, it would also be a wise step to assure the Basques that their identity will be part of the restoration.

Prospects for order in Portugal

The newly formed Portuguese Government represents perhaps the last best hope for progress toward stable democracy in a country beset in recent months by crisis upon crisis. Decades of authoritarian control have been followed by nearly one and a half years of radical military rule, disruption by Communist political forces whose influence has far outweighed their popular support, and at times near-civil war.

Against this disquieting background, Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo has selected a Cabinet that not only reflects the balance of political persuasion in Portugal, but appears desirous and capable of maintaining a middle course while addressing the myriad economic and social problems facing Portugal today.

Having swung so far left from its past, the military-dominated government which continues to pay the price in disruption for unrealistic reliance on the Communists, now has struck a realistic if tenuous middle position. The prospects for reasonable, representative government in Lisbon are improved, while still in doubt.

It will not be easy for a country unused to democracy, committed to but faltering in its first steps toward socialism, and still faced with threats from both right and left political extremes. While the Communists have been given one minor Cabinet position, in proportion to the one-eighth of the electorate they attracted in last April's election, they have vowed to again stir things up if the new government does not move quickly enough toward socialism. There also is the possibility of violent rightist reaction, particularly with Portugal surrounded by authoritarian Spain.

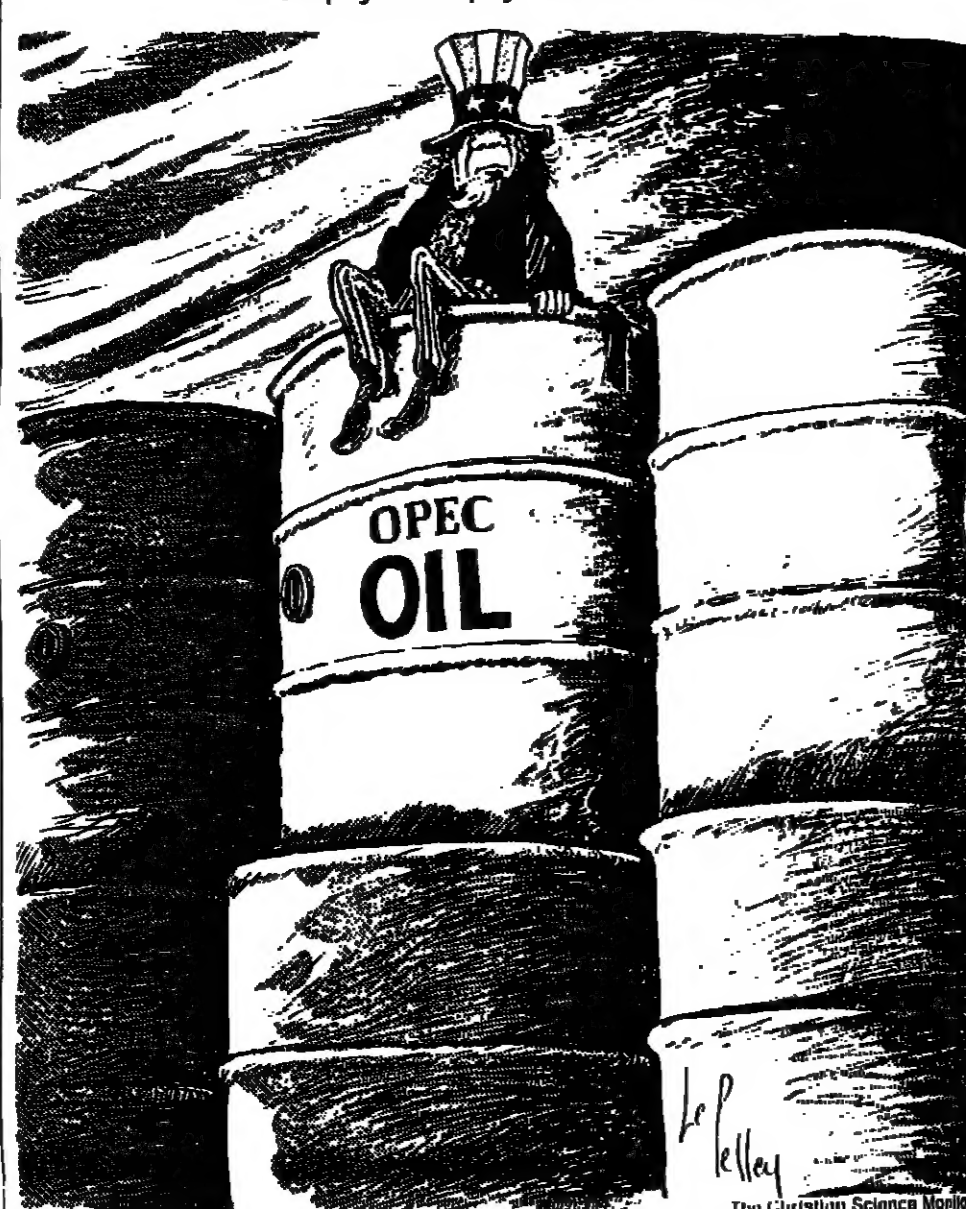
The new government faces immediate and longer-range international problems. The increasingly dismal situation in Angola, scheduled for independence in less than two months but with no indication that the warring factions will reach an accommodation, continues to bring a flow of potentially disrupting white refugees from this remnant of Portuguese colonialism in Africa. Too, there is continuing strife in the colony of Timor.

The appointment of Maj. Ernesto Melo Antunes as Foreign Minister is a significant indication of the turning away from Communist influence on the powerful policymaking body, the High Council of the Revolution. This is particularly important in light of Western Europe's offer to provide economic aid once the road to democracy is firmly embarked upon.

For the United States, the establishment of a moderate Portuguese Government more in line with the will of the majority there obviously is welcome. The U.S. Government would do well to remain a cautious observer at this point, ready to give sympathetic consideration should Portugal seek assistance.

There are many very serious problems for Admiral Azevedo and his Cabinet ministers to begin immediate movement on: high unemployment and inflation, unrest among poor farmers pushing for land reform, the steady drain of those professionals whose skills will be needed in the hoped-for return to order and economic improvement. Above it all remains the question whether the Portuguese Premier now presides over — and can maintain — the "government of unity" he announced. The prospects are much in question, but remain hopeful.

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall...



U.S. arms for Egypt?

The issue of United States military assistance to Egypt has surfaced again, and it raises several short- and long-term points. They add up to a conclusion that the U.S. should supply some arms to Egypt but without secret commitments and with a view to eventual reduction of military aid and sales to all Middle Eastern countries by the U.S., the Soviet Union, and other arms exporters. Among the points to consider:

• Overall cost of U.S. aid. Congress is already concerned about the price tag of the Sinai agreement which Israel has initiated but refuses to sign until Congress approves sending American technicians to monitor the settlement. The administration is expected to ask for \$2.3 billion for Israel, including some \$1.8 billion of military aid, plus \$700 million in economic aid for Egypt. This would be the beginning. Even if military aid to Egypt were to be comparatively modest, as predicted, the extra drain is not easy to sell to constituents struggling to meet their own budgets.

But the aid has to be weighed as a means of preventing war in the Middle East. Any new war, with its likely ramifications in oil supply

and other matters, would cost Americans much more than the anticipated aid.

• Why arms aid to Egypt, too? No one was surprised to find the U.S. negotiating with Israel on a basis of providing military aid in keeping with long-time association and support. It takes a psychological and political adjustment to consider aid to Egypt after its period of reliance on the Soviet Union. But to further reduce that reliance is one reason for the aid. And in the new U.S. effort for evenhandedness in the Middle East, it is "logical," as President Ford said, to "make some commitment — it hasn't been refined — of military sales to Egypt."

Earlier this year Defense Secretary Schlesinger noted the "anomalous" of the U.S. denying arms to Egypt since 1954 and said the Pentagon would consider any Egyptian requests "with sympathy." For Egypt to have a sense of U.S. participation in its defensive needs should serve the cause of stability in the Mideast.

Now that Israel and the Soviet Union have been talking, there may be glimmers of a time when both superpowers would not be choosing up sides in the Middle East by working with all parties for the sake of a regional peace. Right now the Soviet Union can help in bringing Syria into a new accord.

• Secrecy. The give-and-take of diplomatic discussion cannot take place in the glare of publicity. But the results must be properly disclosed for congressional and public decisionmaking. Congress must be reassured of the specific meaning of Mr. Ford's talk of "implied commitment" to Egypt, since the only specific commitment made public is the technical early-warning assistance.

• The future. There is basic folly in any long-term escalation of the military phase on which the Mideast powers seek to maintain defenses. The U.S. must take care that in supplying both sides (it is already supplying arms to Persian Gulf states as well as Israel) it does not increase this folly.

The Oswald note — which apparently made no mention of President Kennedy or his

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Ferment in Spanish Army

After Franco: a violent struggle?

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff writer, special of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The jockeying for power in Spain after Gen. Francisco Franco leaves the scene could take a violent turn, according to U.S. specialists here.

Although General Franco has provided the structure for a peaceful transition to constitutional monarchy under Prince Juan Carlos, the experts say, the Prince will have to prove remarkably adept at walking a political tightrope to prevent conflict between rightists, including senior Army officers, and leftists, who include Spain's trade unions.

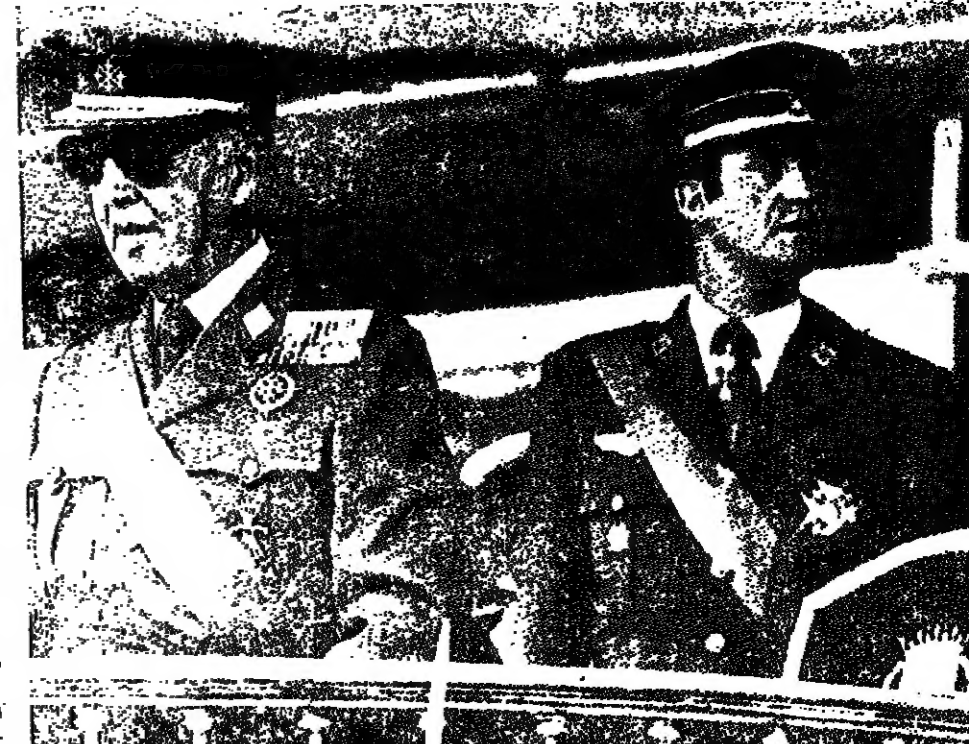
On Oct. 21, General Franco reportedly suffered a heart attack but appeared to be recovering, Reuter quoted sources to his family as saying.

The extreme leftist agitation in Spain is well known: assassinations of police by terrorists led to the highly publicized executions of five men last month. Less well known is evidence of considerable ferment in the Spanish Army, the specialists point out.

Two political groupings which have been organizing in the shadows, sometimes tolerated, sometimes suppressed by the Spanish police, claim a growing following among junior officers in the Army.

These groups are the Democratic Junta, which seeks to form a popular front including Communists and a few Socialists, and the Platform of Democratic Convergence which includes the Christian Democrats.

The interest of the younger officers is reflected by the arrest last July of nine officers accused of participating in a political meeting and the cases of two officers who were disciplined, one for writing a PhD thesis critical of Army life, another for refusing to disclose the names of leftist rioters. According to Spanish exiles as many as 1,000 officers



The Caudillo and the Prince: an uncertain inheritance

belong secretly to a Democratic union, and specialists here believe membership may well be three or four hundred.

Some of the current agitation was stimulated by an order from Prime Minister Carlos Arias Navarro a year ago permitting the formation of "political associations" apparently with the intention of opening up political life in anticipation of the passing of General Franco. But the highest political power in the land, the Council of National Movement, ruled that any new associations must have its

approval. That meant, in effect, that only rightist groups could form, and ruled out socialists and Christian Democrats.

If Don Carlos is able to keep Spanish political life from bursting into violence, it is likely, in the opinion of the American specialists, that it will be thanks to Prime Minister Arias, who has in the past filled the roles of chief of secret police, minister of the interior, and a very popular mayor of Madrid.

According to General Franco's plans, Juan

*Please turn to Page 20

U.S. Congress probes that day in Dallas

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Do Americans really know the facts about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy? That question, once the sole province of pulp magazines and the college lecture circuit, now is winning the respectability of congressional inquiry.

The subcommittee is attempting to put to rest growing doubts about the official version

unassassination — lay in an agent's workbook until after the shooting, and then was destroyed, FBI officials testified. Conceded FBI Deputy Associate Director James B. Adams: "The action was wrong."

Mr. Adams said that investigators could not pin down whether FBI officials in Washington at the time knew about the Oswald note and the destruction of it, the Associated Press reports.

Two lawmakers, Rep. Don Edwards (D) of California, an ex-FBI agent, and Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R) of Pennsylvania, are leading separate investigations of the assassination.

First hearings confirm recent reports that both Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack L. Ruby — the man who shot the President and the man who, in turn, shot Mr. Oswald — had been in separate contact with the FBI before the assassination in 1963 in Dallas.

An FBI spokesman testified that Mr. Oswald had left a handwritten note, possibly "threatening," at the FBI office in Dallas days before the assassination. Mr. Ruby had been contacted as a potential informant by FBI agents — without success — nine times in seven months in 1969.

It is rather shocking," observed Representative Edwards, chairing the hearings of his Judiciary subcommittee Tuesday, "to find out 12 years later that both Oswald and Ruby were reporting to the FBI."

North Sea oil flows at the touch of a button

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hartlepool, England
Two men pushed two buttons and a line of electric lights across a panel depicting the North Sea lit up. With this symbolic act in a seaside town lined with blue and yellow parachute nylon, Western Europe took an important step forward toward self-reliance in energy supplies.

The button-pushing by British and Norwegian officials Tuesday inaugurated a 220-mile pipeline from the giant Ekofisk oil well complex in the middle of the North Sea to a brand-new £120 million (\$240 million) oil terminal at Sea Sands at the mouth of the Tyne River.

Three hundred thousand barrels of oil per day now are flowing along this 34-inch pipeline, and later this week a Norwegian

of the 12-year-old assassination, but the inquiry seems to be achieving just the opposite effect.

At the center of the growing controversy is the Warren Commission, of which President Ford (then House minority leader) was a member. It concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was acting alone when he killed President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

Polls show 60 percent of Americans now doubt the Warren Commission's findings.

On the same day as the speech and walk-out, the People's Daily, the main newspaper in China, referred to the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia as a "Hitler strategy" and branded recent Soviet assertions at the UN as "Goebbels-style" lies.

Moscow propaganda has been vigorously anti-Chinese since August. An October sample was the following quote from Sovetskaya Rossiya, organ of the Communist Party Central Committee:

"The People's Republic of China is one of the few states today where propaganda of war

*Please turn to Page 20

The Hearst trial: questions at the end of the trail

The long saga of the Symbionese Liberation Army has apparently come to an end. With the capture of Patty Hearst and three others linked to the SLA, the Federal Bureau of Investigation search is at long last over. During the months since Miss Hearst was kidnapped in February, 1974, the trail was alternately hot and then cold — but the FBI doggedly went on until agents moved swiftly to pick up Miss Hearst and her companions from two San Francisco apartments.

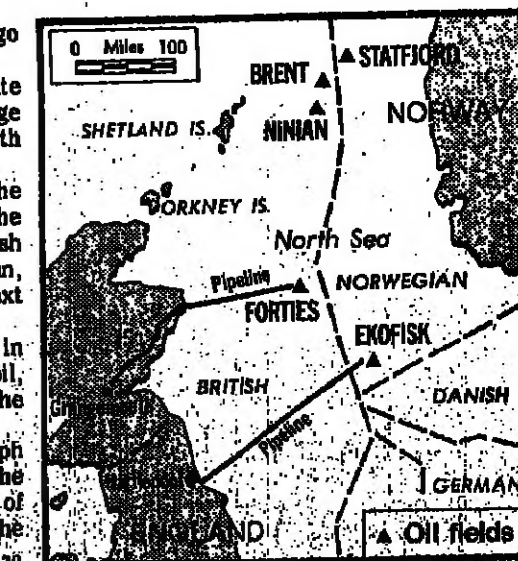
The group faces a series of charges that could keep them in courtrooms for many months and, if convicted, send them to prison for long terms. Both federal and California state charges against Miss Hearst are involved. At the moment, it looks as if she may

be tried first by the state in connection with various robberies in the Los Angeles area, with federal bank robbery charges due for later prosecution.

These trials may help answer the many questions surrounding Miss Hearst and her involvement with the SLA. Was her kidnapping nearly 20 months ago just that? Or was she already in league with the SLA? What of her conversion to the self-styled guerrilla Tania? Did she participate willingly in the bank robbery in which her picture was taken brandishing a carbine? And where has she been in the months since the violent police-SLA shootout in Los Angeles in which six of her original abductors died in May 1974?

These and many more questions need

answers. Some will undoubtedly come in the days ahead. Meanwhile, the one sure thing now that she is behind bars is the love expressed by her mother and father who rushed to visit her. They never flagged in that love during the long months when Miss Hearst seemed to reject them, and the reunion by all accounts was touching. Miss Hearst listed her occupation as "urban guerrilla" when arraigned, but her family said she was not defiant in their meeting. It may be that their continuing love and concern for her well-being will help her see that the social and economic causes which the SLA professed to believe in can better be supported through peaceful rather than violent means. That is a lesson that all need to learn.



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THE REFUGEES

Drought and war have scourged mankind for centuries. But perhaps never have victims been treated with such compassion. As the Somali government resettles drought-stricken nomads, Americans continue to help Vietnamese refugees to new lives.

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FOCUS

CIA recruiting: a keyhole view

By Benjamin Welles

Washington
For the last 10 months the CIA has been battered by more bad publicity than in all 28 previous years since its creation in 1947. Has this hurt recruiting?

No, say agency officials — though they concede that the school year has only just begun and that recruiting trends may not be clear until January.

The CIA says it hires "less than 500" young men and women officers a year (apart from clerical staff) of the 4,000 or so who apply. Its size and budget are officially secret, but a good guess would be 15,000 people and \$600 million.

Who, then, are the college and graduate students and the young men and women already in jobs who want to join the CIA?

"There's been a marked change down the years," explained a senior official. "In the '50s they came mostly from the Eastern Seaboard and they were products of prep schools and Ivy League colleges. Now they come from all over the country."

In the '60s — when the cold war reduced U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations to black and white — many recruits came from military backgrounds. Duty came before self-questioning; patriotism before doubt. Now, since Vietnam and the Watergate scandal, the CIA's recruits are more "intellectually challenging," says one agency official.

Each year top CIA officials at headquarters near Washington list the special skills — engineers, chemists, economic geographers, area specialists, linguists among others — that they will need over the coming year and in what numbers. The lists go out in autumn and spring to regional recruiting offices: Los Angeles; Portland, Oregon; Austin, Texas; Denver; Chicago; New York; and Philadelphia. Headquarters here handles recruiting for the South.

CIA recruiters from the regional offices contact area university-placement offices — and even advertise in leading newspapers, including the New York Times whose revelations of "massive, illegal" activities last December led to investigations both by Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller's commission and by Senate and House committees.

Applicants were once interviewed on campus, but anti-Vietnam war feeling ran so high in student circles in the late '60s and early '70s that the bulk of the interviewing process was quietly shifted to nearby federal office buildings.

"They ask tough questions: 'What do we do, why do we do it?' They probe, they challenge us. We realize they face stiff peer pressures. So when they do decide to join — they've weighed it and thought it out. They're committed."

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'It's the worst news since yesterday'

By Francis Renny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
A campaign of frank propaganda on behalf of the "Third World" has been launched by young journalists, Christians and aid workers, most of them British. The campaign is embodied in two large action packs or action files which are thudding down onto the desks of editors, clergy, teachers and group-leaders in prosperous countries like Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia, Sweden, Denmark, and Belgium.

The packs are no mere kits of handouts. One of them, produced by Third World First of Watlington, near Oxford, contains some aggressive booklets about what it calls "the way in which aid, trade, and private investment are used by the rich countries to maintain their economic and political domination over countries in the Third World." Another document here recognizes, ominously, that "it has yet to be shown that non-violent action can be effective against a system that is determined not to yield power." Signatories pledge themselves to become involved in political action on behalf of the exploited poor.

A larger pack (published October 15th) is the work of another small, nonprofit publishing team from Benson in Oxfordshire, which produces the magazine "New Internationalist," a monthly on world development which is now in its 31st issue. Their pack, spikily titled "Storm of World Crises," is financed and sponsored by six major United Nations agencies and the government of the Netherlands. It is bursting with color posters, wall-charts, a tabloid newspaper, and a great deal of nerve-jerking journalistic fireworks.

One item — datelined "everyday" and headlined "10,000 die in famine" — opens: "At least 10,000 people are believed to have died yesterday in the famine which has gripped 60 nations of the world. It is the worst disaster since yesterday," said a UN spokesman last night. "The item goes on to make the point that there is grain for export in the United States, Canada and several other rich nations, but the poorest countries cannot afford to buy at commercial market prices."

The campaign is closely linked with last month's Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, at which a consensus (though peppered with reservations) was reached upon the need for a new international economic order. Western industrialized nations remain doubtful about the realism of everything that was checked through, they

feel the Third-World countries were too keen on dividing up the existing world cake, rather than baking a bigger one.

However, the First World (assuming the communists to be the Second) did admit the principle of installing need rather than market as economic king.

Judging by the action packs, their authors remain skeptical about the chances of this being followed through sincerely. Third World First not only solicits funds to strengthen Honduran peasants in standing up to their landlords, but for medical kits for black African liberation forces and for what are called "Counter Information Services" to investigate behind the scenes in British corporations operating overseas. All of which must sound distinctly leftist and subversive to some ears.

The "New Internationalist" action pack deserves credit for going beyond the usual despairing statistics of poverty and starvation. Its major exhibit is a tabloid entitled "Yes — but what can I do?" And it tells you. Or rather it tells you what some 200 groups and individuals all over the world are actually doing to serve the underdeveloped and stop the overdeveloped from destroying the environment for all of us. Here are some examples:

- The group in St. Albans, England, which produces a local directory of firms ready to recycle all kinds of containers.

- The Japanese woman who was so concerned about a polluted river that she studied the subject, made a television program about it, and forced the local chemical works to clean up.

- The Sheffield housewife who personally "harvested" two tons of rice by the cup-begging it from neighbors — and she shipped it out to Bangladesh.

- The Third World Shops — especially in Holland — which specialize in selling goods from cooperatives in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

- The committee in California battling to save the redwood trees from the lumber industry.

- The Danish group which worked for three years, designing a wind-driven irrigation pump which could be built out of scrap metal for £5.

- The two French farmers who not only raised money to help the drought-stricken farmers of Upper Volta, but delivered the cash in person — and so realized for the first time how desperately it was needed, and how fortunate they themselves were.

The message from examples like these seems to be: "In the face of such massive suffering — think small, and do something."

Applicants now must fill out a 17-page, personal-history form and if accepted must wait up to six months for the intense screening process. Most of those accepted then undergo a year's training (with certain exceptions such as engineers, scientists, etc.).

Not all the CIA's work is "spying." Of the agency's four component directorates, one — Operations (formerly Plans) — trains and directs agents who collect clandestine intelligence overseas. Traditionally the so-called clandestine services have had the lion's share of personnel (53 percent) and of funds (50 percent). But since Vietnam and the post-Watergate outcry about assassination plots and "destabilizing" hostile foreign governments much of its activities have been cut back.

Of the other three directorates, Intelligence analyzes the huge bulk of incoming information ranging from published manuals on Soviet bee culture to secret-agent reports. The work of the Science and Technology Directorate and of the Support (administrative) directorate are self-evident.

Virtually all new recruits have a PhD at least an MA degree; only 5 percent hold only BA degrees, say the recruiters. As an equal-opportunity employer the CIA also has been seeking qualified women, blacks, plus Americans of Oriental and Hispanic origins. According to one official, "We've been delighted to find that we can hire from minorities without lowering our strict standards." Starting salaries — depending on skills — range from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Ultra-left pipes the tune in Portuguese Army

By Helen Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon
This country is truly unintelligible, said Portugal's most prestigious weekend newspaper, and the Portuguese are becoming daily more confused and worried whether there can be any way out now from all their doubts and problems.

The newspaper, Expresso, then promptly listed 25 leading questions that thousands of Portuguese ask themselves daily, and to which no one, from the President downward, can seem to provide an answer.

Why are the Communists and far Left bent on provoking social turmoil in the country?

Can the new government, which is fairly representative of the way the country voted last April, possibly withstand the terrible battering it is getting from them?

If the government is not knocked over, can it possibly govern?

These were the main questions Expresso cited. Recent events certainly provided no clear answers. They did, however, give a clear idea as to why the Portuguese are worried.

Anarchy and indiscipline in the armed forces are on the increase and still unresolved. One of the main flashpoints — a barracks in northern Oporto where rebellious leftist soldiers from 19 units were camping in defiance of their regional military commander — was defused. But the way in which the Army chief, Gen. Carlos Fabiao, accomplished this caused a great deal of surprise. General Fabiao, once considered a leader of the moderate faction within the armed forces, told the mutinous soldiers they could all go back to their units without punishment.

This came after Prime Minister Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo had just told the country that the spreading indiscipline in the armed forces had reached intolerable levels and that it could lead to the downfall of his government.

The next day, however, the Northern Region military commander, Brig. Antonio Pires Veloso — the target of sustained attack from Communists and far leftists — ordered the

ringleaders of the mutiny to their homes pending dishonorable discharge. The leftist soldiers immediately formed a delegation to go to Lisbon for talks with General Fabiao and warned: "No one can hold us responsible for what could happen in a very short time." They then threatened armed revolt.

General Fabiao provoked further dismay among government circles when he told the rebellious troops that he found the illegal groups called SUY (Soldiers United Will Overcome) "interesting" and that he would be studying them with interest. These far-leftist groups, known to be trained by the Communists, have infiltrated most units of the Army and are causing most of the agitation and antigovernment mutinies.

As Expresso said in a recent editorial: What game is General Fabiao playing?

It was a question that even the military's Revolutionary Council, the most powerful governing body in the country, seemed to be pondering. In fact, military sources said that in the Council's 16-hour meeting Oct. 16 there was an attempt to oust the general from his position as Army chief, but that it was blocked by the President.

President Francisco Costa Gomes's role in the Portuguese situation is sometimes equally hard to fathom. Many blame his chronic indecisiveness for the country's political and military disarray. The President usually limits himself to issuing communiques forbidding such things as soldiers demonstrating, or taking up party causes, but does nothing to enforce his commands.

It was a surprise, therefore, when he ordered the civilian armed bands that have openly been flaunting their weapons to surrender these or be punished. He warned offenders who did not comply that they would face prison sentences of two to eight years, and fines ranging from \$350 to \$35,000. He ordered police and armed forces to use their guns on those who fired on civilians or security forces.

The President's announcement came none too soon. Thousands of weapons have dis-



Prime Minister Azevedo: mutinous troops could topple him

appeared from military installations in recent months — some say the numbers missing total 20,000. Others say this figure is far too low, for the Angola refugees that are streaming into Portugal from that war-torn African territory are bringing in everything from pistols to small machine-guns.

The refugees are bitterly anti-Communist, so that these weapons technically can be counted for the right wing. But the Left seem

to be equally well-armed. Earlier this month, more than 1,000 automatic rifles were stolen by an Army officer from an arsenal and distributed to the far-leftist Revolutionary Brigades. The brigades, like other far-leftist groups, have always boasted about their firepower.

With all this, it is not surprising that, as Expresso says, the Portuguese are becoming daily more confused and worried.

Azores leader says freedom may not come without fight

By Robert Kilborn Jr.
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Fall River, Massachusetts
Independence for the Azores is inevitable — but it may not come until after a fight with Portugal, said a leader of the islands' freedom movement who is in exile here.

And Dr. Jose d'Almeida, a former high-school teacher on the small Atlantic Ocean archipelago, said the drive for independence has not been timed to take advantage of Portugal's internal problems or its colonial troubles in Angola and Timor.

Dr. d'Almeida fled the Azores for his personal safety several months ago and came to this industrial city because it has the largest concentration of Azorean immigrants in the world.

He said he spends his time trying to develop the desire for independence among Azoreans and contacting foreign governments to find where they stand on the issue. He denied that he has received any official endorsements for independence or offers of aid other than small private contributions of money by Azoreans now living here or in Canada.

Dr. d'Almeida would not say whether or not the Lisbon government has yet responded to the demand of his organization, the Front for the Liberation of the Azores (FLA), for a referendum on independence. He would not confirm reports that the deadline for Lisbon's response was Oct. 15.

The FLA's plans called for the referendum to be held "before the end of the year." Dr. d'Almeida expected the outcome to be heavily in favor, but he did not rule out the possibility of an armed attempt by the Portuguese to counter the independence effort.

"The Azoreans want an independence in

peace," he said, "but FLA is prepared to take whatever steps it has to take to defend the people in their desire for independence. The Portuguese government could be crazy enough to invade the Azores — to use that in the hope it would unite the people on the mainland."

He said, however, that after independence the Azoreans want nothing more than "to maintain political, diplomatic, and friendly relations with the mainland — as long as they are free."

Dr. d'Almeida said he would not say whether or not the Lisbon government has yet responded to the demand of his organization, the Front for the Liberation of the Azores (FLA), for a referendum on independence. He would not confirm reports that the deadline for Lisbon's response was Oct. 15.

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Archbishop launches bid to stem 'drift toward chaos'

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
"What sort of society do we want?" "What sort of people do we need to be in order to create it?" Dr. Donald Coggan, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England, has launched a bold, controversial campaign to stop the country's "drift towards chaos."

He wants individual Christians to think through the answers to the questions he has raised, and if they feel so inclined, to write him about them.

No Archbishop of Canterbury has appealed to the body public in this way since the critical days of World War II, when Dr. William Temple urged people to go down on their knees.

Recalling those stirring times, Dr. Coggan said in a press conference launching the appeal last week, "A common enemy in two worlds drew us together in united action, and we defeated him. Another enemy is at the gates today, and too many of us keep silence."

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continued, "is that we think the individual is powerless. This is a lie. Each man and woman counts. Your vote counts. Your voice counts. Your count. Each man and woman is needed if the drift towards chaos is to stop."

"Stark materialism does not work. It does not deliver the goods. We must adopt a different attitude to money, to materials, to machines. They are useful servants, but they are degrading masters. It is the kind of people who handle them that matters, and what their attitude to life is."

Sunday, every Anglican churchgoer in Britain heard read out a pastoral letter from Dr. Coggan and from the Archbishop of York, the most Rev. Stuart Yarworth Blanche, the Church of England's second ranking official. The letter called on "all Christian people" to pray "steadily, persistently, and intelligently for our nation and to live out the faith we profess that God reigns and God cares."

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AP photo

Europe

U.K. woos Saudi billions

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London One of the most powerful men in the Arab world swept into London in a 15-car motorcade last week as Britain's disturbing inflation rate showed signs of having passed its peak.

The two events are not related. But taken together they could give some encouragement to Britain's hard-pressed Treasury officials.

Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Deputy Premier and strongman of the royal government headed by King Khalid, arrived in London Monday for a four-day visit, during which he will lunch with the Queen, dine with Prime Minister Harold Wilson, and talk with his hosts on topics ranging from a possible Saudi Arabian loan to purchases of arms and equipment and the sending of British technicians and teachers to the oil-rich kingdom.

It is the British hope that he will buy British arms and equipment and that he will authorize advance payment in order to help relieve Britain's balance-of-payment difficulties.

The Crown Prince, who has brought with him a large retinue of ministers and other officials, is expected to take a hard look at the British economy and its prospects. Total Arab investments in Britain are estimated at around \$2.5 billion (over \$5 billion), of which a large proportion is thought to be Saudi.

The economy, battered by galloping inflation during the first half of the year, shows signs at last that recovery may be on the way. The inflation rate in September was 9.9 percent, bringing the annual rate down to 26.6 percent from the August high of 28.9 percent. During the last three months retail prices have been rising at less than half the 24



Prince Fahd is greeted by the Duke of Gloucester and Harold Wilson on arrival in London

percent per month that characterized the first half of the year.

Wholesale prices have risen more slowly, also. The September increase was three-quarters of 1 percent — the lowest rate of rise in two years.

What does continue is a high rate of government expenditures as unemployment rises and tax income decreases. Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey has consistently rejected all suggestions of a massive reflation

of the economy. Equally he has resisted Conservative Party pressure for drastic cuts in government expenditures.

The public sector's deficit, according to some reports, is running £3 billion (about \$6 billion) beyond the £9 billion forecast by Mr. Healey in his budget statement in April. The Bank of England is known to be concerned over the increasing difficulty it has been experiencing in borrowing what the government needs from the public and from abroad.

Mr. Healey hinted in a speech Thursday that the government might go to the International Monetary Fund or to the oil facility established by that fund.

The pound sterling has declined to about \$2 in value. Some financial experts fear it could drop below the psychological \$1.50 in months to come. Saudi Arabia stopped taking part payment in sterling for oil rights some months ago, and Kuwait is recently followed suit.

Why hard-pressed Norwegians slip into Sweden to shop

By Mark Goldsmith
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Oslø Outraged Norwegians complain that the high cost of telephone calls is threatening to break up their families.

The complaint comes most often from the middle-aged and elderly, who say they are losing contact with their children because they can no longer afford to call them, much less the luxury of owning a phone — which costs about as much as a used car.

Norway is said to have the most expensive telephones in the world.

A home telephone installation here goes for a whopping \$600. Two-thirds of this amount is actually a loan to the telephone company to be refunded when you surrender the phone, which most people never do.

But, in spite of this high fee, thousands of people, especially those living in the remote polar regions of this mountainous nation, will wait two years and longer for the privilege of having a phone.

A local call — that is to say a call made within a given county inside a 30-mile radius, costs about 12 cents for each three-minute period. A three-minute call to someone 31 miles away goes for slightly less than a dollar. Each additional minute costs about 40 cents.

Outdated switching equipment — in some cases over 50 years old — causes long tie-ups and overloaded circuits in urban areas are common.

Some of the loudest cries for reform come from within the state company itself. Officials say that as long as the company has to rely on self-financing, without government funds, service will only get worse.

When Finance Minister Per Kleppe recently called for a 5 percent telephone rate increase, to take effect next year, the phone company quickly opposed the move and requested a loan instead, on the grounds that customers would not stand for any more increases. Prices of consumer goods in Norway have

generally skyrocketed. Wages are high — an average family with two children earns about \$10,000 a year — but so are taxes. One of the state's biggest sources of income is the 20 percent value-added tax tacked onto almost everything you buy.

Minced beef fetches \$2.60 a pound, a dozen eggs cost \$2, a two-pound tin of boneless ham sells for \$10. A 24-inch color television set is priced at around \$1,200. Each year thousands of Norwegians run the risk of customs checks and fines and cross their eastern border into Sweden to stock up on sugar, canned goods, and household appliances at savings of up to 100 percent.

Thousands also flock to Britain aboard ferry

boats and bring back suitcases crammed with blue jeans, which sell here for \$35 a pair, cosmetics, and exported Norwegian canned fish products sold abroad for half the home price.

The one thing that most Norwegians would love to have but few can afford is a new car. A middle-income family may spend years paying off a \$5,000 loan on a used compact car. A new Volvo, manufactured just across the border in Gothenburg, Sweden, can easily cost over \$12,000 and a Volkswagen "bug" without a radio is priced at around \$8,000.

The fact that Norway is about to become super-rich from vast offshore resources of oil and natural gas — officials estimate state

income will top \$12 billion by 1980 — will not affect the price of gasoline, currently selling here for \$1.75 a gallon.

One environmentally conscious government official said: "If we lower either the price of gas or the tax on cars then we are just asking for an automobile society most of us here do not want."

A middle class Norwegian, who owns a three-room house in an Oslo suburb and drives a Ford compact sedan, said with a wry smile: "An American friend of mine came over here for a visit and when he got home he told his friends he stayed in a \$500,000 house and was chauffeured about in a \$10,000 car, and now everyone over there thinks I'm a millionaire."

Turkey to open base talks with United States

By Sam Cohen
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Istanbul Turkey is expected to open negotiations with the United States early next month on the future of American bases on Turkish soil.

A senior Foreign Ministry official said Turkey hoped the negotiations would not last too long and that agreement would be reached before the end of the year.

With a "little patience by Washington" the problem could be settled soon, he added.

Turkey's national security council comprising military leaders and Cabinet members was due to meet Monday under the chairmanship of President Fahri Koruturk to discuss the question of military cooperation with the United States.

Although this is an advisory body, its recommendations will have a dominating impact on the government's policy. Suleyman Demirel's coalition government is expected to meet later this week to decide on these recommendations and on a date for starting negotiations.

According to Foreign Ministry sources



Location of some of the U.S. installations in Turkey

By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

Turkey is likely to propose reactivating only some of the bases and installations which have a common defense value for Turkey and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Practically this would mean that some of the U.S. monitoring stations near the Soviet border would be dismantled and part of the American personnel in Turkey would be asked to leave.

Turkey also is likely to ask for payment of some sort of rent which the Turks refer to as "indemnification for risk" caused by the bases. Turkey would use these new funds for purchases of American arms direct from the manufacturers.

Turkish Foreign Minister Ismail Sahin Olayangil informed U.S. Ambassador William Macomber Oct. 15 that Turkey would not allow any of the U.S. bases to resume activities before a new agreement is reached. Mr. Macomber had asked whether the Turkish government would permit reactivation of some of the installations and restore the previous status enjoyed by American personnel in Turkey.

Last July the Turkish government stopped all activities at the 37 U.S. bases and installations and unilaterally abrogated the 1952 defense agreement with the United States after the U.S. Congress failed to lift the arms embargo against Turkey.

Congress partially lifted the embargo earlier this month but Turkish reaction was still because of the conditions attached to it.

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Soviet Union

Bold Soviet film bares phony bonus racket

By Leo Grullow
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow When workmen refuse a bonus, that is news. A Soviet movie has used this idea to challenge the hypocrisy of phony "plan fulfillment."

Soviet workmen get a bonus if their factory or construction project meets the annual plan. Central planners, however, often set the target high, and fall to back it up with supplies and preparation.

What happens if the plan is not met? Not uncommonly, management and higher-ups reduce the plan when deadline nears, then claim "100 percent fulfillment" — saving face and ensuring bonuses.

In the Leningrad Film Studios movie "Bonus," foreman Vasily Potapov and his work crew paid piece rates, put in only half their time because of company mismanagement and poor supply. But their construction project claims "plan fulfilled" and issues bonuses.

Compared to the lost time and lost pay, the bonus is a sop, the foreman says. His crew members conduct their own investigation of how their construction project is being run and the figures manipulated. Then they refuse their bonus, forcing the Communist Party committee of the project to hear their explanation.

Mr. Potapov's crew members demand all workers on the

project renounce unearned bonuses. This would cause a public scandal and expose the whole racket of manipulating plan figures to maintain an illusion of high production.

In consternation, one party official hints that Mr. Potapov is the tool of subversives; another spouts stereotyped phrases about the need for discipline; a third tries to bribe Mr. Potapov's crew by offering preferential working conditions; and a fourth explains that the project's troubles lie with higher-ups who set the unrealistic plans, fail to provide supplies and equipment, and falsify "fulfillment." It is the old story of "we only carry out the orders."

At this point Mr. Potapov proposes they challenge the whole system and the men who run it, "all the way to the top." At the showing this correspondent attended, there was a stir in the audience at this novel suggestion.

Eventually a majority of the party committee, each for his own reasons, votes for Mr. Potapov's proposal. The entire construction project rejects its bonus.

To Russians, this screen expose is a shocker.

"Bonus" uses the same theatrical device as the 1967 American film "Twelve Angry Men" — an hour of almost uninterrupted dialogue that brings out the individual character and motivations of a dozen persons gathered in one room.

In "Twelve Angry Men" the setting was a jury room, and Henry Fonda was the stubborn juror who swayed the other jury members.

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Middle East

'Barbaric behavior' accepted

Israel: years of war reap violent harvest at home

By Francis Ofner
Special Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel
Israelis are becoming aware that living for three decades under the threat of war is leading to an increasingly violent society and a growing disregard for authority at home.

The point was graphically illustrated recently when angry stevedores in the port of Ashdod ran riot through a courtroom and chased the judge into his chambers after he had handed down a stiff penalty to their union leader, Yehoshua Peretz. Mr. Peretz was on trial for closing the harbor and disrupting shipping for one day last summer after a police guard had failed to recognize him and asked for identification.

In another incident, a physician was shot and killed last week in the government hospital in Nahariya by a patient who believed he was not receiving sufficient attention.

Crimes of extreme violence are still rare here, and police statistics show only 98 murders last year.

But leading social workers and psychologists say the violence is threatening to become a national characteristic. It expresses itself in volatile temper, irritability, and unruly behavior in the general public.

"It is not so much this barbaric behavior that is so disturbing, but the fact that the public accepts it without protest," says Hana Herszkovich, chief social worker of the health ministry's rehabilitation department. "And through this lack of public resistance, the psychological problem of an individual becomes the social problem for the nation."

Police records show that violence against persons in authority rose dramatically between 1972 and 1973, the last years of available statistics. This despite the fact that the

general crime rate dropped because of the war that began in October that year.

Incidents such as the Oct. 7 courtroom tumult occurred 958 times in 1973, up 12 percent over the previous year: and there were 628 attacks on police officers, or 32 percent more than in 1972.

Veteran Israeli psychologist Lizzi Rosenberger acknowledges that violence is common in the technologically advanced countries of the Western world. But here it bears certain specific traits particular to Israel. Emotions are charged because of the war situation, and the feeling that renewed hostilities may be around the corner.

According to this psychologist, the lack of respect for authority probably stems also from permissiveness at home and at school.

"Parents who went through at least one war take a let-live attitude toward their children, even more than in Western countries," she says.

Visitors to Israel frequently remark on the self-confidence and bravado of the Israelis, but Dr. Rosenberger says this is overcompensation for their anxieties.

Three generations of men have seen the brutality of four wars, "and this threatens their humanness, delicacy, subtlety, and consideration," she says. "This creates a tendency toward violence based on fear and uncertainty of the future."

Violence against social workers trying to assist the disadvantaged has become a particularly painful problem. After a social worker was beaten up in the border town of Kiryat Shmonah, her professional colleagues declared a nationwide strike to mobilize public opinion.

Until now, Israel's policymakers have been too busy with

the security situation and peace efforts to give much attention to the problem of "the quality of life," as former Foreign Minister Abba Eban put it.

But recent incidents have made many Israelis believe that their country will have to apply almost as much energy and intellectual effort to the problem of social violence as to the struggle with the Arabs. "After all, we want more than just physical survival. We want an attractive style of life," says one old-timer.

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Thai unrest may bring on emergency rule

By Colin McAndrews
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Bangkok, Thailand
Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj is engaged in a remarkable balancing act aimed at keeping his shaky government in power while trying to generate foreign investors' confidence in Thailand.

Mr. Kukrit's base on the domestic front is a narrow one. It rests on continuing agreement among the 17 small political parties that joined his coalition government after the national elections of last February.

At the same time, Mr. Kukrit has to face a number of major and, in the view of many observers here, insurmountable problems.

In foreign affairs, the sudden American withdrawal from Vietnam — in effect from the entire Southeast Asia region — has left the Thais and Mr. Kukrit, longtime U.S. allies, particularly vulnerable.

Mr. Kukrit's first action was to seek, and obtain, quick diplomatic recognition from China — and ambassadors were exchanged last July. Since then, however, a growing

Soviet presence and pressure here — Moscow has recently asked to open a military mission in Bangkok — has turned the country into a mini cold war zone.

At the same time, the continuing and at times escalating communist guerrilla activities in the northern and southern provinces have served to underscore Thailand's precarious position as well as the possibility of an eventual communist take-over.

Relations with Cambodia and Vietnam, which earlier this year seemed promising, have deteriorated rapidly. After initial exchanges of negotiators, a formal exchange of envoys is being held up. In the case of Vietnam this is due to the inability, or failure, of Thailand to meet the Vietnamese demand for return of U.S. military equipment flown out of Vietnam at the 11th hour last April. Mr. Kukrit appears caught between the two sides on this issue.

Internally, in the wake of recent student and police riots, there are signs that the country may be getting tired of its two-year experiment with democracy. In late September,

Mr. Kukrit suddenly announced a 17.7-percent increase in the internal security budget for 1976 — although he cited the continuing pullout of U.S. military forces from Thailand and deteriorating conditions in neighboring countries as his reasons.

Many observers, taking into account the mounting violence and lawlessness here, think emergency rule is fast becoming a possibility. A strong indication of the outside world's

slipping confidence in Thailand was a recent opinion poll of Japanese firms operating here. The poll showed that 62 percent of them regarded future investment in Thailand as "hopeless" and 79 percent thought that the current instability would continue.

Mr. Kukrit's strongest card at the moment — and that of the present democratic government — is that there seems to be no strong candidate to replace him.

Bandaranaike takes swipe at leftists

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
Colombo, Sri Lanka
Sri Lankans are trying to anticipate what will become of the political Left here as they come to grips with the country's biggest governmental troubles in recent years.

Some observers forecast a new alignment in which the leftist parties would consolidate their ranks to prepare for the next general election. It is apparent that the ousting of the Trotskyite Lanka Sama Samaja Party (LSSP) from the government of Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Sept. 4 has been a

rude jolt to the leftist movement. Ten days later the pro-Moscow Communist Party, also a member of the ruling coalition, announced plans to withdraw from the government.

Mrs. Bandaranaike's action is said to have enhanced her prestige in this island nation of 13 million people.

After their ouster from the government, LSSP leaders called upon the country's leftists to rally around them, including those in Mrs. Bandaranaike's Freedom Party who are "more red than the Marxists."

The Leftists are unhappy because after being in the political wilderness for 30 years they came into a share of power with the assistance of Mrs. Bandaranaike.

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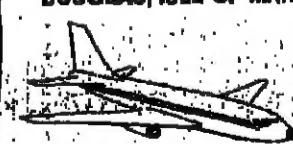
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Africa

Duel over phosphates

Spain and Morocco set for Saharan high noon

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Rabat, Morocco
Morocco's King Hassan and Spain's Gen. Francisco Franco are moving their chessmen over the Spanish Sahara's sands, preparing for a showdown over the future of the territory and its rich Bu Craa phosphate beds.

Morocco's possession of the beds would make it second only to the United States as a world phosphate producer. Since 1973, Morocco has emulated oil producers and succeeded in raising world phosphate prices by about 400 percent.

King Hassan's prestige in the third world — long at a low level — has received a hefty boost through messages of support from Arab and African governments and a promise of technical support from the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

General Franco, aged and unwell, faces major domestic unrest, even in the Spanish Army where he began his career as a young officer fighting tribesmen in Spanish Morocco. One of history's ironies is that his successful overthrow of the Spanish Republic began in Morocco in 1936, and Moroccan mercenary troops helped bring him victory in the Spanish Civil War.

Official Moroccan spokesmen criticize Spain's calling of a UN Security Council meeting last Monday as a new example of Spain's abuse of the United Nations. Madrid

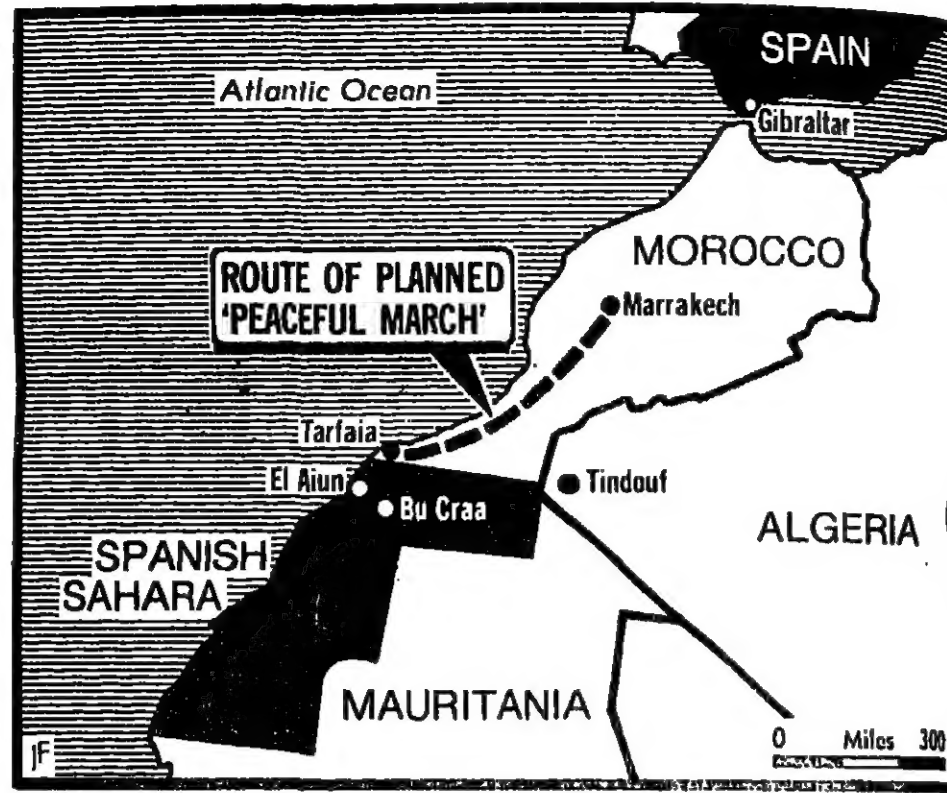
has delayed executing repeated UN resolutions calling for a referendum and decolonization of the Spanish Sahara, they recall.

Ignoring Spain's attempt to have a UN Security Council meeting halt a "peaceful march" of 350,000 Moroccan volunteers into the territory, Moroccan recruiting offices continued following King Hassan's orders to enroll marchers. Government sources said Morocco might consider calling off the march — for which over 500,000 have been enrolled — if the Security Council asked this and if Spain agreed to negotiate for a Moroccan take-over. Both eventualities appeared unlikely to observers here. The first contingent of marchers is expected to cross the frontier of the Sahara Oct. 28.

Algeria has refused to support the Moroccan action. It backs a Saharan liberation group called Polisario, advocating West Saharan independence. Mauritania also claims the Spanish Sahara but is not pressing the claim.

In El-Aюн, the Saharan capital and river port for export of the Bu Craa phosphates, Spanish authorities are reported here to be encouraging a counter-march by tribesmen opposing the Moroccan take-over.

Spain maintains a powerful 5,000-man defense force in the Sahara, with air support, including U.S.-made fighters, helicopters, and troop transports, based in the nearby Canary Islands. Strong Spanish garrisons defend the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla, on the northern Moroccan coast.



Morocco's royal armed forces, equipped mainly by the United States and France, underwent major command shake-ups following Gen. Hassan's coup attempts against King Hassan in 1972 and 1973. They would be difficult to log the problems in a Saharan war.

Nigerian leader vows blitz on corruption and laziness

By Arthur O. Ezemekwe
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lagos, Nigeria

Most Nigerians tend to accept at face value the promise of their new leader, Brig. Murtala Ramat Muhammad, to return the country to civilian rule in four years' time.

This is because Brigadier Muhammad has taken a series of bold steps to correct the country's ills since he ousted Gen. Yakubu Gowon from power some three months ago.

Nigerians compare his determined action to General Gowon's record of postponed deadlines and unfulfilled promises.

Brigadier Muhammad announced his timetable for a return to civilian rule in a nationwide broadcast on the 15th anniversary of Nigerian independence.

He said a committee would be set up to work out a draft constitution and submit it by September next year to a "partly elected, partly nominated constituent assembly." The current ban on political activities would be lifted by October, 1978, to prepare the way for state and federal elections.

One of the new ruler's first moves was to declare total war on "corruption and laziness." The aim is to make it unnecessary for visiting foreign businessmen to provide for bribery payments in their expense accounts.

If a businessman has an appointment with a government official for 8 a.m., he now can expect the official to be on time. The order has gone out that there be no more lateness in starting work in government offices.

Brigadier Muhammad also has attacked the problem of Lagos's traffic jams. It should no longer take four hours for a taxi to crawl at a snail's pace under searing heat from Lagos airport into the city. Soldiers direct traffic at

every road junction and are equipped with horsetail whips — which they wield freely. The head of state drives around the city in his own Volvo car.

The assets of public servants are being investigated with a view to confiscating illegally and improperly acquired wealth and punishing those who abused their offices.

So far nearly 1,000 top public officers, including high court judges, police, and army personnel have either been dismissed, compulsorily retired, suspended from office, or sent on leave ("pending clearance") for various reasons including corruption, inefficiency, dishonesty, or abuse of office. And the purge has not yet stopped.

Mass dismissals and compulsory retirements also are going on in state-owned corporations.

Many contracts awarded to foreign and local firms by the old regime have been revoked because of irregularities. Some of the construction projects started by General Gowon, who is now working for a degree in politics at Britain's Warwick University, are still going on. But secret probes have been launched to determine how funds appropriated for them have almost been exhausted, although the projects are still far from being completed.

A drastic revision is under way of the third national development plan launched by General Gowon last March. A new plan devoid of prestige projects is expected to be announced, especially now that it has become clear that Nigeria's oil revenue is falling as the world demand for petroleum declines.

Within a short period of time Brigadier Muhammad has given evidence of determined leadership. But in the background there remains a fear that radical changes may bring about radical reactions.



General Gowon samples university's curry and chips

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Guerrillas fight on Embattled Eritrea: where the 'secret' war just won't go away

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
War, what war? That is often the public attitude of Ethiopian officials when asked about the escalating breakaway movement in the northern province of Eritrea that has been ripping at Ethiopia's unity for 13 years.

The officials seem to wish the war would go away, even as the former government of Emperor Haile Selassie thought covering up the 1973-74 drought and famine would somehow make it not exist.

But the breakaway movement, armed by Arab countries such as Libya and Syria, has the backing of some Eritrean civilians and appears to be getting steadily stronger.

The state of emergency declared in Addis Ababa recently was aimed at controlling dissident students and workers in the national capital. But these students and workers represent two more threads in what could become the unraveling of Ethiopia.

The people, perhaps most aware that the country could tear apart along the Eritrean border are some 30,000 Eritreans who live quietly in Addis Ababa. At some point they could become hostages. Or they could rise up against the military government.

The Eritreans are generally more sophisticated than other tribes, and their province is more prosperous. The enormous alum of Addis Ababa, patched over here and there with corrugated iron sheets for fencing, contrasts with the time, Italianate streets of Asmara, the Eritrean capital.

Eight years ago Asmara's tree and villas-lined avenues were peaceful; the guerrillas were far out in the countryside. Now the city's

streets swarm with government soldiers.

The Army claims to control the major towns in the province, but "control" must have a flexible definition. Ethiopian sources estimate that nearly 150 people have been killed in the streets of Asmara so far this year. The victims may have been guerrillas, or sympathizers, or soldiers. The hit-and-run methods, plus the wall of silence erected by the government, make exact figures hard to establish.

The 25,000 Ethiopian troops estimated to be in Eritrea have been unable to cope with the guerrilla tactics. Occasionally news of guerrilla activities leaks out when a foreigner is kidnapped. The latest incident was the kidnapping of two Americans from Kagnew U.S. Air Force communications base last month. The Americans are still missing.

On the same day, an Ethiopian pastor was abducted from the Asmara compound of the Society of International Missions, a mission headquartered in New Jersey. He too has not been found.

Recent signs of a more benign government policy toward Eritrea and attempts to achieve a political settlement may be too late, according to foreign observers. The formation of an interministerial committee to study Eritrea may be so much window dressing.

The vulnerability of the Army is becoming more apparent. There are constant reports of disenchantment within Army ranks, significant for a regime brought to power by disenfranchised soldiers.

Also, geographically the provincial capital of Asmara is in a precarious position. Guerrillas could easily cut two of its most vital links by blowing up a bridge on the road from Asmara and cutting gasoline supplies, or by sabotaging the high bridge over the Blue Nile gorge.

United Nations

How to make the cities of the world fit to live in

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The plight of New York and other cities — and the prospect that a tidal wave of urbanization will, in the next few decades, create scores of cities with problems as great as New York's — dominates preparations for a United Nations conference to be held in Vancouver, B.C., next June.

The conference, called "Habitat," will, according to its Secretary-General, Enrique Penalosa Camargo, climax a series of UN meetings on environment, population, food, and the role of women. He expects it to be the largest conference ever held by the United Nations, with representatives from nearly all countries.

Mr. Penalosa recently told 100 American urban and rural living specialists representing a cross-section of private and governmental organizations that the problems of decay in highly developed cities and the rush to new cities experienced by the developing nations were beyond the capabilities of the cities themselves. They must be solved nationally, he said.

"In Latin America," he predicted, "the population will soar from 300 million to 600 million by the end of the century and 9 out of 10 Latin Americans will live in urban centers, most of them in 30 principal cities. Mexico City will be larger than New York."

While the United States can afford to talk about the quality of life in the cities, Mexicans and other developing peoples must first solve the problem of quantity, he said.

Mr. Penalosa, a former minister of agricul-

ture in Colombia, described one solution to urbanization he had observed in Singapore.

"The British left Singapore in the early '60s one of the dirtiest cities in the world, with terrible traffic jams because everything was concentrated downtown."

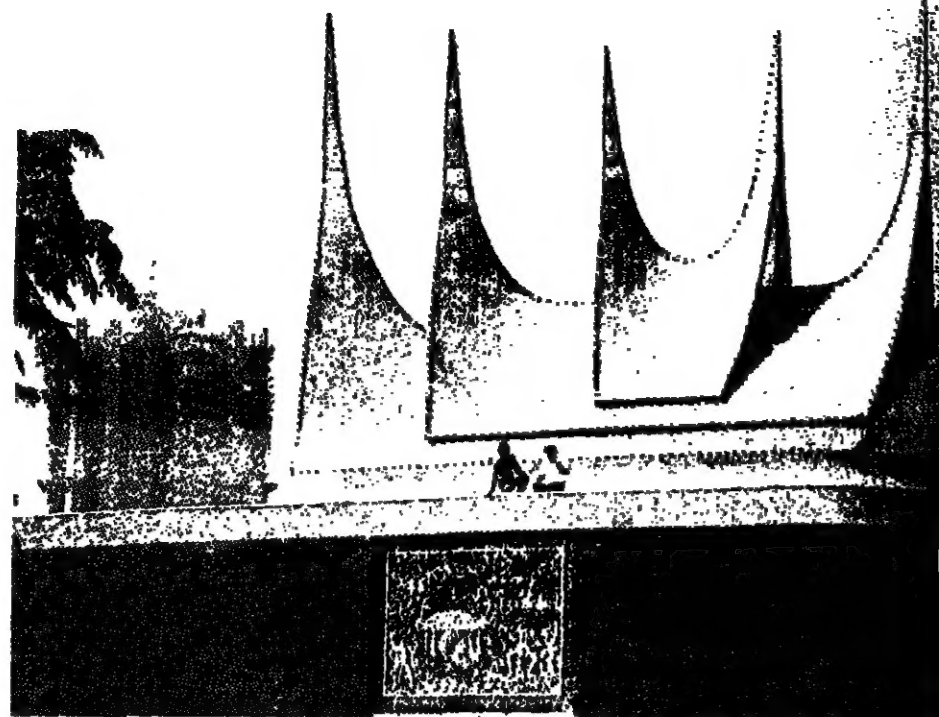
"Today 55 percent of the 2 million population are in public housing. Instead of building dormitory suburbs, they built cities within the city. Within these smaller units workers walk to work, children walk to school, and women go shopping on foot."

"There are 10-story factory buildings with one story for each of 10 different factories. Women who live in public housing nearby can work two or three hours at a time knowing that they can get home quickly to care for their families. The arrangement enables Singapore to make maximum use of women's hand labor."

Mr. Penalosa added that the environment in Singapore had been improved by draconian cleanliness and a \$30-a-month tax on those who drive their cars to the center of the city. A fleet of shuttle buses accommodates those who park outside.

Introducing Secretary-General Penalosa, Robert Ingersoll, Acting Secretary of State in the absence of Henry A. Kissinger, told the conference that the Agency for International Development (AID) — which has been concerned for many years with the rural poor in developing countries — is beginning to reshape its thinking to reflect the fact that "increasing numbers of poor will be found in urban areas."

But he also noted that "Habitat is not a conference about urbanization — it is about human settlements, rural as well as urban."



Singapore: new buildings and careful planning

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

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Slow thaw in U.S.-Cuba frost

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The United States and Cuba are, in a sense, shadow boxing as they inch toward rapprochement.

Both have in recent days set up conditions that on the surface might seem to preclude an early movement toward some sort of new U.S.-Cuba relationship.

But these conditions are, in the view of long-time observers, merely bargaining points.

Cuba last week reiterated its demand that Puerto Rico be granted independence and warned Washington that it would not give up its position for the sake of rapprochement. Earlier State Department officials had said that the Cuban position on Puerto Rico was a stumbling block in the path of normalizing relations.

The United States, for its part, has on several recent occasions said that the major impediment to lifting the embargo on Cuba and smoothing the way to relations was the estimated \$1.6 billion in claims against the

Cuban government by U.S. citizens and companies whose interests were expropriated in the early 1960s. Cuba has rejected these claims.

As far as Puerto Rico is concerned, Cuba knows that the majority of the Puerto Rican people have rejected independence, although many would like some changes in the present commonwealth status.

Each country realizes it is unlikely to achieve its goal on these points and its position therefore is not implacable.

"Unilateral continuation of the Cuba embargo becomes a bit more costly to the United States, though that economic cost is still relatively small," the report said.

The U.S. in August eased the embargo by allowing foreign subsidiaries and affiliates of U.S. companies to do business with Cuba. The value of this business is relatively small, but it is seen as a sign of the times.

There are other signs: Cuba recently returned \$2 million to Southern Airways from a 1972 skyjacking and it granted a permit for the parents of Boston Red Sox pitcher Luis Tiant to visit their son during the conclusion of the 1975 baseball season.

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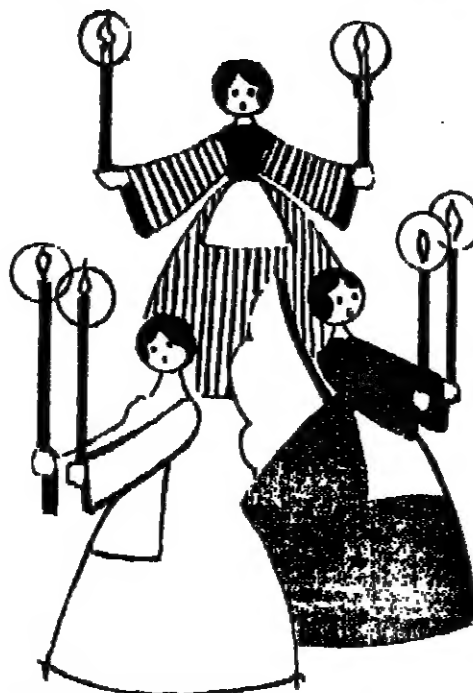
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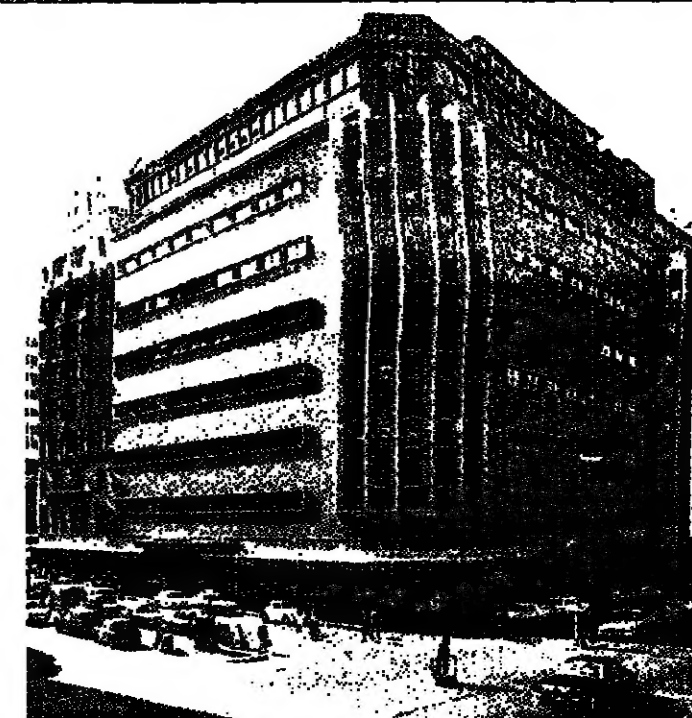
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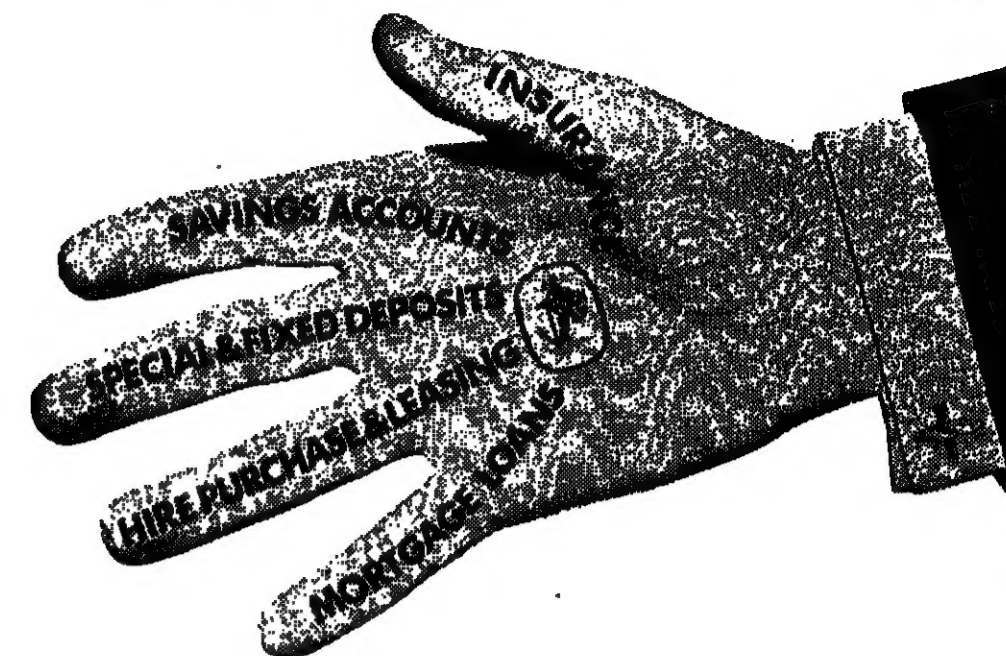
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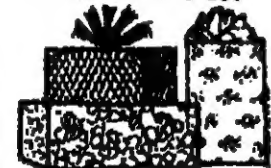
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Insider's view



"Tent city" for Vietnamese refugees at Camp Pendleton, California — where the waiting goes on



Photos by Robert

Viet refugees: a plea for group resettlement

A leading Vietnamese comments on the plight of thousands of Indo-Chinese still confined to U.S. refugee camps, waiting for new homes to materialize

By Phan Quang Dan
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Camp Pendleton, California
Upward of 26,000 Vietnamese and Cambodians are still waiting in U.S. refugee camps, and they have one deep wish — group resettlement.

So far nearly 100,000 Indo-Chinese have been resettled in the United States, and the program is fast closing in on the so-called hard-core refugees. Most of them speak little or no English, have large families, and have never been abroad before. The novelty of arrival in the United States has long since worn off.

As this group waits — and worries — the sunny and warm days at Camp Pendleton and at the other two remaining centers, Indiantown Gap Military Reservation in Pennsylvania and Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, are dwindling. Camp Pendleton, with its huge "tent city," is due to close Oct. 31; camps at Indiantown Gap and Fort Chaffee are scheduled to shut down by Dec. 31. Already the fourth U.S. center, at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, has been shut down.

Traditionally each new group of refugees or immigrants to the United States has tended to cluster together, at least for the first few years. Cubans are a recent example. This has helped them to maintain their cultural identity and to give them a greater sense of security. It also has tended to lead to communities in which all available skills are put to use, achieving as close to full employment as possible in the shortest time and helping elderly persons to lead useful lives. Individual resettlement in a new environment, on the other hand, tends to make refugees feel completely uprooted.

Many of the Indo-China refugees who remain in camps are farmers, fishermen, and small-business people. Although sometimes labeled unskilled, they

are in fact highly skilled in their own ways. Their traditional experience often has been updated by exposure to modern technology and could be fully mobilized in group-resettlement projects.

The fishermen, for example, are equally experienced in fish breeding. Many also have experience in fish processing and manufacture of fish sauces. These fishermen are capable of becoming self-supporting after they are provided with boats and equipment.

The farmers are all experienced at growing rice, corn, soybeans, and fruit trees. They, too, are capable of becoming self-supporting.

Shelters are comfortable

The first problem to solve in organizing a group-resettlement program would be to find and survey enough land. Such a project, based on farming, would require two to four acres per family (half that many for fishermen), provided soil quality and water resources were adequate. Sites for such projects should be selected in consultation with representatives of the refugees themselves.

The cost of the land, of course, would have to be budgeted for, in addition to transportation of the refugees to the resettlement sites, building of housing, opening access routes, clearing land, a year's food support, and such community services as schools, markets, and health clinics.

But most of these items already are being provided in the refugee camps. The difference is that while the Vietnamese and Cambodians are idling away their time in the camps, they could be working, producing, and supporting themselves — contributing new economic and cultural ingredients to the host country into which they are to integrate.

There has been little complaint about the living conditions in these camps. Shelters — whether tents, quonsets, or barracks — have been comfortable. Whenever it has been cold, enough blankets and jackets have been distributed. The International Red Cross, other voluntary agencies, and private citizens have brought plenty of clothing, and the refugees look well dressed. Sanitation has been

adequate, and medical and dental care available. And the food, while different from what the refugees were used to at home, has been satisfactory.

There have been well-organized religious services for Buddhists, Protestants, and Roman Catholics alike. There also have been play schools for children, adult English classes, driving lessons, and orientation-to-American-life courses. Films, athletic and other recreational events, and artistic performances have been frequent.

The main complaint has been that the refugees were strictly confined to the camps until they were processed out, which did not give them an opportunity to learn about their new social environment or to look for employment by themselves.

From a practical point of view, letting the refugees move in and out freely would make it impossible to run the huge reception centers. On the other hand, it is never pleasant to have to line up for food or to gaze out only at lonely hills day in and day out — no matter how well organized camp life might be otherwise.

Refugees work-oriented

There need be no fears that the refugees might be tempted to stay in the camps indefinitely, even if the camps were to be continued past Dec. 31. The Vietnamese and Cambodians are strongly work-oriented and are anxious to stand on their own feet and become economically self-supporting.

They realize that they are late-comers to an economy that is not booming. They are willing to take the harder jobs at lower pay that are not generally wanted, and they are prepared to go to places that have less appeal to the earlier comers.

However, unlike earlier groups of refugees who had relatives or friends in the United States to help them out of the camps, those people must rely entirely on voluntary agencies. And now even this sector is drying up, despite the efforts of church groups and other agencies to keep it alive. Their appeal has been to parishes, dioceses, and local

chapters to help more Americans in the resettlement effort.

The trade unions also are active in the resettlement effort. AFL-CIO spokesman Manny strongly supported the Indo-China refugees and is a member of the high-level AFL-CIO delegation to President Ford on the refugee issue. The labor organization has been active in all persons leaving the camp to help them.

Costs — a roadblock to group resettlement

Washington
The Christian Science Monitor

U.S. officials do not oppose Dr. Dan's idea of group resettlement of refugees — but they are not able to finance it.

A spokesman for the Interagency Task Force for Indo-China Refugees here said none of the refugees here considered "un-sponsorable" by the end of the year would be resettled by the end of the year. The spokesman said the task force was "not in a position to finance anything like that."

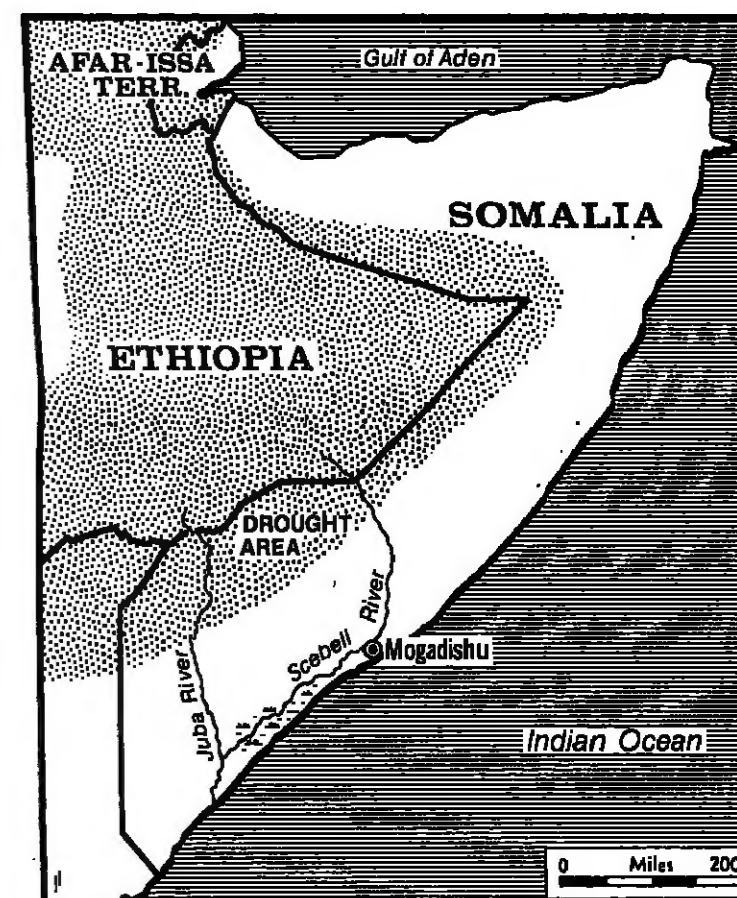
The spokesman said many refugees who speak no English have been sponsored, and the agency is not attempting to do so. "We are not attempting to do so," he said.

Follow-up on the news

New farms for drought victims

Country astride Africa's dry region resettles the homeless

By Karl Lavrencic
Special to The Christian Science Monitor



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

Mogadishu, Somalia
Tens of thousands of Somali nomads displaced by last winter's devastating drought are being resettled on freshly reclaimed farmland in southern Somalia.

In this way Somalia is seeking to achieve something constructive from the worst natural disaster this area has known in recent history.

Maj. Gen. Muhammad Siad Barre, the country's unchallenged leader, spoke of this in an interview as "a unique opportunity."

"We could never have started to resettle our nomads in such numbers and so quickly but for the fact that so many of them have been made destitute by the drought and now are eagerly seizing the chance of a new life," President Siad said.

The drought that ended a few months ago saw its climax at the turn of the year. It caused nearly 20,000 deaths, mostly of children and elderly people, and material losses to the tune of \$700 million.

More than half the country's sheep and goats, the backbone of the economy and exports, were wiped out.

The drought was a continuation of the catastrophe that had earlier hit neighboring Ethiopia. Yet, in contrast to the fumbblings of the late Emperor Haile Selassie's administration, the Somalis took prompt and effective action as soon as a national emergency was declared by President Siad in October, 1974.

Self-reliance precluded

Relief camps were set up throughout the affected northern region to shelter and feed the destitute and famished herdsmen and their families. Some of the relief supplies were provided by the international community. The United States, the largest single donor, supplied \$4,262,670 worth of food and blankets.

But most of the effort and cost was borne by the Somalis themselves, in accord with their policies of "self-reliance." Thousands

of students and other city volunteers, who were engaged in a campaign to teach country folk to read and write the new Somali script, were diverted to help in relief work.

In April the population of the camps reached nearly 270,000, with another million or so being helped outside — about one-third of the country's population.

By then plans were ready for a massive transfer of the nomad herdsmen to areas up to 2,000 miles away.

'We could never have started to resettle our nomads in such numbers and so quickly but for the fact that so many of them have been made destitute by the drought and now are eagerly seizing the chance of a new life.'

Somali President Siad

A project for resettling some 70,000 refugees as fishermen along the 1,500-mile coastline had to be changed, however, because of the nomads' traditional dislike of the sea and seafood, and the unforeseen technical problems of fishing in the designated areas. In the end only one-tenth of the original figure went to the coast.

But the resettling of the nomads as farmers in fertile virgin lands along Somalia's two great rivers, Sobell and Juba, promises to be much more successful.

By the end of August over 110,000 nomads had arrived at three settlements, Dujuna, Sabalele, and Kurti-Waary, ready to start field work on land newly reclaimed by Somali technicians and workers.

At Dujuna, I watched giant Soviet transport aircraft bringing in the refugees, up to

200 at a time, together with what was left of their belongings, including a goat here and there. There were on average 10 landings a day on the improvised airstrip.

The nomads I talked to agreed they had little choice but to fall in with the government plan, having lost practically all their livestock. There was a high number of dependents for the available able-bodied men. It appears that some of the younger and fitter men chose to go back to nomadism when grass became green again. About 100,000 are known to have drifted into town during the emergency, and these will now be "persuaded" to join the farmers in a new resettlement drive to start in a few months.

The hope is that the new farm communities, all organized in Soviet-style collectives, will be self-sufficient in four years, and will then start contributing to the nation's larger and exports. There are about 20 million acres of virgin land available along the two rivers.

Supreme confidence displayed by Somali officials in regard to this venture is based on the success of other "self-help" schemes introduced since President Siad took power in October, 1969.

The practice of mobilizing huge masses of people for nationally useful work has led to the formation of an elite of militants, men and women, numbering, according to President Siad, about 150,000. "With such people at my command," he said, "we can face any emergency that might arise again."

In Mogadishu I saw seven new schools built by voluntary labor this year in less than four weeks. Over the country as a whole about a hundred such schools will have been put up in 1976 alone. Hotels, office buildings, hospitals, and roads have been constructed in this manner with every adult in the city putting in some 10 hours a week in voluntary labor. Nonconformists are not prosecuted, but heavy social pressures, kept up by thousands of militants directed from the President's office, makes life difficult for those who disagree.

In successive nationwide campaigns, it is claimed, about 70 percent of the total population have been made literate in the Somali script, introduced only three years ago. In 1969 only 3 percent of the Somali people were able to read or write in any alphabet.

Karl Lavrencic is a free-lance journalist based in London who travels frequently in Africa.

United States

New jobs are opening up for American television

By George Moneyhun

New York

A middle-income family gathers around the home television set for an evening of entertainment. The father chooses a "videodisc," which resembles a long-playing record, places it on a turntable, and the TV screen lights up with a recent movie.

Two New York lawyers prepare oral arguments to present before three judges sitting in Washington. Instead of traveling to the distant courtroom, the lawyers argue on a "picturephone," and the judges view their case before a console the size of a small TV set.

An advertising agency introduces a new marketing campaign for a large corporation. A TV set with a seven-foot screen allows the large group of executives to weigh the campaign at the same time in a conference room.

A firm wants to train employees in

several U.S. cities. Using a domestic satellite system owned by Western Union, a private TV network is set up to offer simultaneous training courses in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles.

Such innovations in television are no longer pie-in-the-sky dreams of engineers and scientists. Increasingly, advances in video technology are changing the way many businesses and professions operate — and they hold out the promise of drastically altering entertainment for millions of Americans.

A number of such technological developments were displayed recently at Video Expo '75, an exposition in New York attended by some 4,000 manufacturers, technicians, dealers, and others in the burgeoning industry. Speaking from Chicago over the first private television network to use a domestic satellite for long-distance transmission, Edward L. Taylor, a

vice-president of Western Union Telegraph Company, remarked, "The future of video is wide open . . . one thing is certain — it will not be what it has been. The technology of satellite relays and television is just too vigorous to be contained."

Thus far, business and industry have reaped most from the advances in TV technology. Educational institutions have turned to video cassettes and closed-circuit systems for instruction purposes, but the limited budgets of most schools have kept television from being more widely used.

One of the biggest obstacles to making the TV revolution more accessible to consumers has been the difficulty of holding prices at levels people can afford. Bruce Morlow, executive vice-president of Novo Communications, Inc., points out that his company's seven-foot TV screens now sell for \$3,995 — still too expensive for home use; however, his is the first company to get the cost of the giant screen that low.

Industry officials feel "videodiscs" will have a big impact on the TV viewing habits of Americans. Some expect the record-like discs eventually to take the place of phonographs and recordings altogether. Two companies — RCA and Philips MCA — currently are developing such systems,

and by the latter part of 1976 dealers will be offering the discs and consoles to the general public.

The two companies have drawn some criticism for taking different approaches in developing the discs — which means the disc from one company will not play on the console of the other company. Each company is racing to get its system into general use in hopes of having its version accepted as the national standard.

RCA engineers recently demonstrated their videodisc system for a small group of reporters in New York. Company officials say their turntables will be adaptable to any ordinary TV set and will cost in the range of \$400; the individual videodiscs, which run for half an hour each, will cost around \$10. An average movie will take two or more discs and will cost between \$12 and \$15, say RCA officials.

The relatively low cost of the videodisc is considered a big advantage over video cassettes, which are in the neighborhood of \$25. However, cassettes, introduced by Sony in 1971, and at the time considered a major step forward in making video recordings convenient and easy to handle, are two-way instruments. That is, they can be used for making recordings as well as for playbacks.

*After Franco: a violent struggle?

From page 1

Carlos would become king but would not inherit all of the Generalissimo's powers. These would go largely to the prime minister.

The new king would have power to dismiss the prime minister with the approval of a Council of the Realm of 17 men.

Nine of the members of the council would be elected by the Cortes, or parliament, one half of whose members are in turn elected. The unelected members of the council would be permanent appointees representing key institutions and those members of the Cortes who are not elected to represent various sectors of the economy, according to the Fascist corporate system.

While this hardly would be a perfect democratic system in the eyes of Western democracies, it would have the potential of developing in the democratic direction — if it works at all.

Some of the specialists who study the Iberian peninsula believe that the way Spanish affairs go after General Franco may depend partly on whether Portugal succeeds in maintaining its present moderate Socialist government or whether the Communists take over.

If the Communists take over in Portugal, the specialists believe, right-wing forces in Spain will react by taking forceful action to keep power in their own hands and to prevent the institutions arranged by General Franco from going into operation. Then, it is feared, a clash between rightists and leftists would ensue.

Richard Mowrer cables from Madrid: An air of secrecy shrouds General Franco's heart attack, in contrast to the frankness with which the public was kept fully informed of his near-fatal bout of phlebitis in 1974.

Why, when it was admitted officially that the general had suffered an "acute" heart attack, was no medical bulletin issued?

Why, in view of the acknowledged gravity of the Caudillo's illness, was there a delay in passing on the powers of state to his chosen successor, 37-year-old Prince Juan Carlos?

Medical bulletins regularly informed the nation of Franco's condition in 1974 and when it worsened the Prince took over as acting chief of state until, 40 days later, a much recovered Caudillo took his powers back again.

But this time several days passed before the government, having earlier conceded that Franco had a touch of flu, confirmed persistent rumors that he had suffered a heart attack. An official statement, issued after reports abroad that Franco had died, said the Caudillo had been afflicted by an attack of "acute coronary insufficiency." The statement went on to say that the Generalissimo was making satisfactory progress and was well

enough, on Tuesday evening, to talk with his Prime Minister, Carlos Arias Navarro, for 45 minutes.

What struck many people as odd was that no medical bulletin was issued. The statement about Franco's condition was put out by "the civil household of His Excellency the Chief of State" and not, as would have been the normal way, in the form of a bulletin signed by the doctors in attendance.

This led to speculation that for some reason as yet unclear General Franco's entourage

was playing for time and therefore concealing the true nature of the dictator's condition.

Why the need to buy time?

A likely reason, political circles suspect, could be that a snag developed over the handing over of powers to Juan Carlos. This would appear to have stemmed from the Prince's conviction that he made a mistake last year by meekly handing back to Franco the powers of chief of state, and that he should never again assume them if there is a chance he might, once more, be required to relinquish them.

*North Sea oil begins to flow

From page 1

Phillips group (in which Phillips Petroleum has a 37 percent share) just before Christmas in 1969, when the group was about ready to give up because repeated probes below the sea floor had shown no signs of commercially viable oil.

A 1,200-foot deep trench across the sea floor makes it impossible for Ekofisk oil to be piped to Norway. So, after prolonged negotiations, it was agreed the oil pipeline would go westwards to England's northeast coast. Another, 275-mile pipeline, would carry gas to Emden in West Germany.

A concrete tank capable of storing 1 million barrels of oil (large enough, in other words, to contain the Arc de Triomphe in Paris twice over) was towed out from Norway to Ekofisk and placed in position on the sea floor. First loading of oil from Ekofisk was by tanker, and the storage tank was needed to keep the oil when bad weather prevented tankers from arriving on time.

The pipeline to Seal Sands, however, eliminates the need for tankers to call at Ekofisk. This futuristic latticework of concrete and steel girders sitting atop one of the world's stormiest seas becomes the focal point in an oil and gas extraction and distribution network that connects Norway, Britain, and West Germany.

There will be 30 wells in the Ekofisk complex when construction is completed in

Strout receives Press Club award

Richard L. Strout, The Christian Science Monitor's dean of correspondents in Washington, has been awarded the prestigious Fourth Estate Award by the National Press Club for his distinguished service to American journalism.

The two previous recipients of the Fourth Estate Award were Walter Cronkite and James Reston.

Mr. Strout has been in the Monitor's

the next couple of years. Phillips expects to obtain a million barrels of oil per day from this complex by the late 1970s. The oil flows to Britain, the gas to Emden. A cluster of petrochemical industries will blossom around the Teeside terminal, obtaining chemical feedstock from the refinery jointly set up by Phillips and Imperial Chemical Industries.

For how much is Phillips selling its North Sea oil? Officials of the Oklahoma-based company are coy. Phillips is the principal partner and manager of a consortium including Belgian, French, Norwegian, and Italian companies.

The cost of developing Ekofisk, estimated at \$1 billion a few years ago, has escalated steadily and now comes to around \$1.4 billion or nearly \$3 billion. Each partner is naturally anxious to recover costs as quickly as possible.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries recently agreed to raise crude oil prices by 10 percent, a move which Western governments deplore but which does help North Sea operators.

The Phillips consortium pays a royalty of about 10 percent to the Norwegian Government. Then each partner takes a share proportionate to its investment. Since most of the partners buy and sell oil worldwide, North Sea oil simply goes into their total pool of oil and oil products according, as one official put it, to the "age-old law of supply and demand."

Washington bureau for 50 years. A graduate of Harvard, he began his career with the Monitor at its Boston office in 1921, and was transferred to Washington in 1925.

Mr. Strout has covered every presidential campaign since 1924. He has attended the press conferences of nine presidents, was one of the first cross-country airplane flights, reported the Normandy landings during World War II, and has been awarded a number of other journalism awards.

*U.S. wooed

From page 1

is not outlawed and its leaders are acting as trumpeters of world conflict."

Soviet propaganda continues to call on "true Communists" to "smash Maoism."

Maoist Communists are active in opposing pro-Soviet Communists today in Portugal and Angola. The latest Peking move in this area has been the invitation to the Yugoslians to visit Peking. This reflects a general feeling of diplomatic circles that Moscow is preparing an offensive against Yugoslavia to be launched when President Tito leaves the scene. The Chinese are trying to help the Yugoslavs.

In other words the most vigorously expressed and exercised hostility in the world anywhere today is between the Soviet Union and China. There is no comparable degree of hostility or competition in any other relationship. Even Israel and Egypt are peace-loving neighbors by contrast. And the condition is expressed by the fact that Moscow deploys larger armed forces against China than it does against the NATO alliance.

All of this gives Washington the most favorable position in the triangle of the three greatest world powers. Moscow had the advantage when Washington was in an attitude of hostility toward China. It could play China against the United States. But that ended with the Nixon-Kissinger policy of reconciliation with China alongside of detente with the Soviet Union.

Today Washington enjoys easy relations with both Moscow and Peking while those two face each other in a state of acute rivalry with guns and nuclear missiles loaded and pointed at each other and their agents competing vigorously for friends and allies.

In this condition both Moscow and Peking need Washington's goodwill more than Washington needs either of them. Dr. Kissinger can afford to hold out for a "critic-proof" deal in SALT II even if it might mean a further postponement of the long-planned Brezhnev visit to Washington. Indeed, such a visit is probably no longer an advantage to President Ford with U.S. public opinion soaring on detente.

And Dr. Kissinger can also afford to play his hand in Peking coolly. The Chinese have been making signs that they wish Washington would hurry up and break its alliance with Taiwan to clear the way for official diplomatic relations with them. But on the plane en route to Peking Dr. Kissinger told accompanying reporters that his trip out there was in response to Chinese initiative and that they get more out of it than Washington does.

So, in the great power triangle of U.S., U.S.S.R.-China, Dr. Kissinger is at the moment in the driver's seat. Peking and Moscow so deeply fear each other that each is courting Washington.

United States

Adoption: should religion be deciding factor?

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A legal battle over the custody of 20 Cambodian orphans here could flare into a broader controversy that affects child adoption procedures across the U.S.

The basic issue, observers here say, is whether an adoption agency here can determine the religion of prospective parents. But involved are constitutional questions, that ultimately may be resolved by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Can a private, or independent, adoption agency establish religious criteria for child placement?

Can the state (or public agency) ignore religious values in determining what is in the best interest of the child up for adoption?

Can those with no religious persuasion be denied the right to adopt?

The youngsters in question, ranging in age from one to eight, had been placed in southern California homes by Family Ministries, a private Christian adoption agency. But Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Lester E. Olson has now given legal jurisdiction of the children to a county agency — ruling unconstitutional the Family Ministries' requirement that adoptive parents be active members of an evangelical Protestant church. Judge Olson is allowing the children to remain in their present homes (on foster-care status) pending final adoption.

Financial Ministries and World Vision — a Christian relief organization that originally took custody of the children in a Cambodian orphanage — say they will appeal the case.

World Vision president W. Stanley Mooneyham says Judge Olson's ruling violates First Amendment guarantees of religious freedom.

Meanwhile, Dr. Richard Scott — who initially used Financial Ministries on the grounds it denied him an opportunity to adopt a Cambodian youngster because he was not of their religious persuasion — insists that the real issue is "separation of church and state."

Dr. Scott, a Los Angeles Department of



Cambodian youngsters

By Gordon Converse, chief photographer
Cambodian children

Health physician, holds that since the natural parents of the orphans are unknown, an agency should not designate the religious affiliation of adopting parents.

The case has broad implications, many observers believe. Traditionally, most private placement groups — particularly those with religious affiliations (Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish) have awarded homeless children to adoptive parents of their own denomination.

Several state laws, or administrative codes, authorize so-called religious matching. For example, in California the code specifies that "a child shall be placed with adoptive parents whose religious faith is the same as his own or that of his (natural) parents." However, the law allows exceptions according to the "expressed wishes of the (natural) parents."

Also standards of the Child Welfare League of America (CWL), subscribed to by most public and private adoption agencies, state: "Opportunity for religious or spiritual and ethical development of the child should receive full consideration in the selection of adoptive homes."

But CWL also stresses that lack of religious affiliation or of a religious faith should not be a bar to adoption.

New Jersey courts now forbid a "religious test" for adoptive parents.

And many public agencies across the U.S. admit that religion is only one of several factors for child placements.



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Who will fight terrorism?

By Lucia Mout
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

International terrorism has continued to grow but no legal solutions are in sight, in spite of intensive U.S. efforts, government sources here say.

One major reason for the stall is the fact that many "third world" countries as well as some advanced nations are unwilling to issue a blanket indictment of terrorism as a tactic. These argue that where the goal is political, such as asylum for refugees or national liberation, terrorism occasionally is justified.

Also there are many nations reluctant to punish terrorists either because they want to stay on good terms with the governments involved or because they fear retaliation aimed at release of those punished.

Consequently, almost half of the 267 international terrorists caught in the last five years were freed from the beginning, got safe conduct, or were released on the demand of fellow terrorists.

Though slow to come, however, there has been some progress:

Government sources here cite as the most notable the recent decline in the number of countries such as Libya and Algeria willing to provide a safe haven for terrorists without punishment or extradition. In the case of 14 Chilean refugees holding United Nations employees as hostages in Argentina recently, three countries refused asylum before Algeria finally agreed to accept the terrorists.

There has also been progress internationally in the conclusion of treaties aimed at combating hijacking, sabotage of aircraft, and attacks on diplomats.

However, while unanimity has been easier to come by in these terrorist categories than others, government sources here stress that all to often enforcement measures to compel compliance are missing.

Thus it is that since 1972 the United States has been pushing for adoption of a convention to establish global sanctions against states which aid or harbor international terrorists without prosecuting or extraditing them.

However, the proposal has made little headway in the UN since it was introduced because of the current debate over the definition of international terrorism and the reluctance to punish perpetrators of such violence.

Indeed, in a seminar on the subject at a World Peace Through Law Conference held here this week, UN legal counsel Eric Suy said the issue for the time being is a "dead item" and will be acted on only when "political circumstances are more favorable." He said he personally does not expect to see further UN action until decolonization efforts and the Middle Eastern situation have been "satisfactorily settled."

There are those such as Medhat Samy Lofty, an officer of the Ministry of Justice in Egypt, also a speaker at the conference, who says the world will not move collectively to crack down on terrorism until it stamps out racism, colonialism, and other factors fueling the violence.

Still one other suggestion from Kerry L. Mille, a senior lecturer in criminology at the University of Melbourne (Australia), is that the solution lies in establishing machinery to depoliticize terrorism — "to remove it from power politics." The way in his view is the establishment of an international criminal court and legal code or, alternatively, the handing of such cases to the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

Some argue that the U.S. with its tough negotiation stance and its strong legal penalties for certain terrorist acts is setting a valuable world example for coping with the problem.

As a government, the U.S. has never paid ransom or released prisoners in response to terrorist demands, though as Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has conceded, the position can be "heartbreaking" in individual cases.

As it is, there have been, for instance, 114 U.S. officials subject to such international terrorist methods as kidnappings or bombings over the last seven years, and 24 of them have been killed.

The U.S. Senate is currently on the verge of ratifying the convention which passed the UN in 1973 aimed at protection of diplomats, but that treaty will not be in force until 13 more, or a total of 22 nations, become parties to it.

With 800 individuals killed and 1,700 wounded in international terrorist incidents over the last seven years, the finding of sound effective solutions is increasingly imperative.

Some argue that what is needed most of all is a revival of the moral indignation such incidents used to spark almost universally.

Tough times for New York

By George Moneyhun
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Some fire alarms will not be answered. Response time from New York City firemen will be at least 30 seconds slower because of fewer firemen and the closing of at least eight fire companies and perhaps five firehouses.

For some suspected criminals, "revolving-door justice" will be encouraged in the district attorney's office. Fewer prosecutors will force fewer prosecutions as a result of a \$500,000 budget cutback affecting Manhattan's district attorney.

Another 800 to 900 policemen will be off the streets, adding to the 2,900 already dismissed. An as yet undetermined number of precinct stations will close — thus fewer arrests and less security.

Some 3,000 more teachers and school workers will be dismissed, seriously "impairing the education of the city's schoolchildren," warns city-school chancellor Irving Anker.

Fewer trash pickups will mean cluttered streets in some neighborhoods. Hundreds of more sanitation men will get pink slips, in addition to 1,431 already dismissed.

These are among the immediate consequences city department heads say New Yorkers will feel as a result of Mayor Abraham D. Beame's new three-year plan to balance the city's budget by the end of the 1977-78 fiscal year.

In submitting his proposals to eliminate the city's \$724-million budget deficit over the next

three years, the Mayor praised New Yorkers for their restraint and "grace under pressure" thus far.

But immediate reaction to the latest cutbacks was hardly graceful. Municipal labor-union leaders termed the Mayor's plan to trim an estimated 8,000 more city employees from the payroll "unconscionable" and a violation of previous commitments to use attrition rather than layoffs for further budget cuts. Some 21,000 workers already have been laid off in earlier \$300-million budget cuts, which included a wage freeze on city employees and increased rapid-transit fares.

Once again city union leaders are raising the specter of a general strike that would tie up the city.

Mayor Beame had little choice in the matter. He was under pressure from the Emergency Financial Control Board — the state overseer legislated into existence to make certain the city sets its financial house in order — to balance the city budget.

The long-term aim of these moves is to restore investor confidence in the city in hope of avoiding default. But the Mayor stressed that the plan would work only if sufficient cash is made available to keep the city operating during the three-year period the budget cuts are being made.

Even with the new drastic budget cuts, the general feeling is that default is more likely than not. The \$2.3 billion aid package that had been worked out to keep the city afloat until December has begun to unravel, and so far the fiscal experts seeking to sproutage up the last \$50 million needed have had only limited success.

financial

Briton 'very pessimistic'

Arms researcher warns of nuclear holocaust

By David T. Cook
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

A Swedish researcher's suggested solutions for controlling the spreading worldwide weapons trade are much tougher than those proposed by U.S. congressional critics of the arms industry.

Perennial Pentagon critic, Rep. Les Aspin (D) of Wisconsin, for instance, recently reported that in the past two years U.S. arms sales have totaled \$20.3 billion, a sum he terms "incredible." U.S. sales were some \$3 billion higher than previously reported by the Pentagon, the congressman says.

The size of U.S. arms sales "underlines even more dramatically the need for Congress and the administration to come to grips with this monstrosity and develop an overall arms policy," Rep. Aspin contends.

Not new policies controlling arms sales but total disarmament is the appropriate course,

according to Dr. Frank Barnaby, director of Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).

"Disarmament is essential if nuclear holocaust is to be avoided," he says. SIPRI — controlled by an international board but funded entirely by the Swedish Parliament — provides factual data on each nation's weapons spending trends, arms sales and purchases, and developing military technologies and their implications.

In addition to the publication of this widely used statistical data, the institute also researches the problems of disarmament and arms regulation.

Presiding over SIPRI in a short-sleeved sport shirt and slacks, the bearded, balding, and British Dr. Barnaby says an analysis of SIPRI data leads to "very pessimistic" conclusions about the likelihood that nuclear holocaust can be avoided.

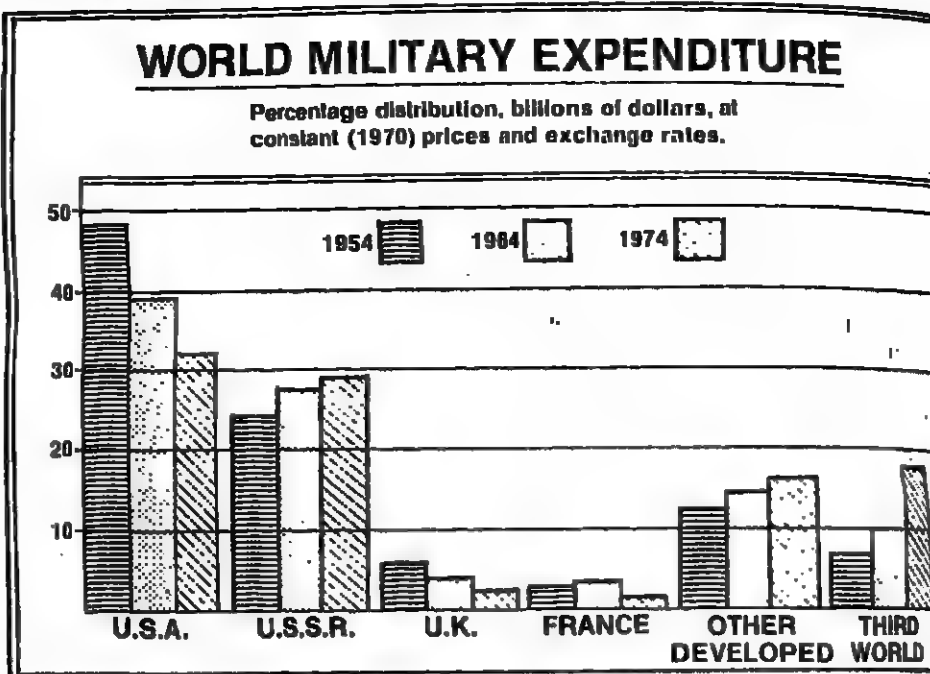
Among the trends spotlighted in SIPRI's 1975 yearbook which Dr. Barnaby finds most disturbing are:

- A commitment of ever-increasing sums for military purposes. Last year some \$210 billion was spent on military men and material worldwide and there is "no reason to assume" annual increases will not continue, Dr. Barnaby says.

- An ever-wider distribution of highly sophisticated weapons. Last year for the first time less than 80 percent of worldwide weapons expenditures were made by NATO and Warsaw Pact countries.

Equally disturbing to Dr. Barnaby is the fact that arms sales to less developed "third world" countries are expanding rapidly. Between 1973 and 1974 annual sales to the third world rose 40 percent, SIPRI data indicates. This means the "world is growing more and more militarized," heading for equal distribution of the military wealth," Dr. Barnaby thinks.

- A growing number of nations with the capacity to produce nuclear explosives. Ac-



Data from Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

cording to SIPRI calculations, 20 nations now have this capability, and by 1980 30 nations will have it.

While favoring disarmament or at least a reduction in the atomic weapon stockpiles of the superpowers, Dr. Barnaby admits that "it would be extremely difficult to envisage" a reduction in military research and development (R&D) spending as "it is at the center of the arms race and the thing that fuels it."

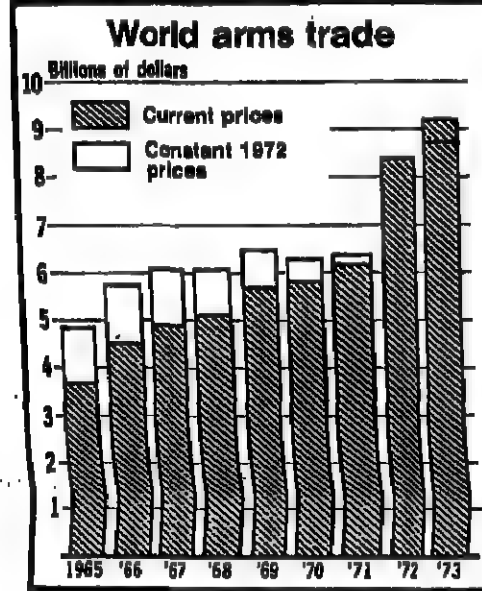
Dr. Barnaby argues that military research and development workers first acquire the capability to do something and then invent the strategic necessity to deploy weapons based on the new technology.

Another obstacle to a slowing of arms development and sales is what he terms an

American reliance on R&D activities to maintain its military position vis-à-vis the Soviet Union.

Dr. Barnaby admits that SIPRI "hasn't done a great deal of work" on what it would cost to convert the military industrial complex to post disarmament uses. Such research is "a concern for the future," he adds.

While acknowledging the problems of venting a reduction of, or cessation in, the arms race, the SIPRI staff director says he can imagine "a situation in which domestic disarmament is needed for" political reasons. But the circumstances that would bring about such a political demand are far from obvious. They include, Dr. Barnaby says, "domestic upheaval, a nuclear accident, a limited nuclear war."



Sales go poorly

New 'dream' detergent with no ads runs into snags

By William A. Babcock
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Will the public support enthusiastically a quality product whose manufacturer does not advertise and instead passes the savings on to the consumer?

So far the answer is "no" for Active, a laundry detergent billed by its maker as a consumer's "dream product."

However, Witco Chemical Corporation's Ultra Division has given itself two years to find out if its faith in consumer buying sharpness will pay off through more active sales.

If housewives do start volume buying of the detergent, test-marketed since December in supermarkets in New England, it could start a "non-advertising" trend.

Active's makers like to point out that it:

- Is the only non-advertised national brand on the market, according to company officials.

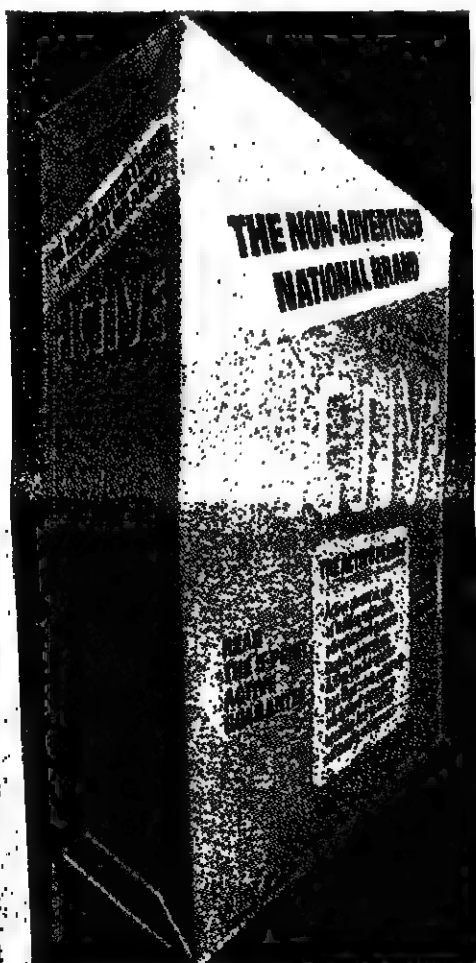
- Was judged equal in quality to leading brandname detergents in two independently conducted tests.

- Sells for at least 20 cents less than the leading brands.

Up to now sales are not promising. Although, Rudi Patel, Ultra Division's consumer products manager, estimates sales so far have been 80 percent of what was first anticipated, others are not so optimistic.

"Sales are really bad," laments product sales manager James Pifer of Food Enterprises, a New England food brokerage that sells Active to both wholesale and chain supermarkets.

"The product itself has real potential, but the idea of not advertising is not good. Since they don't advertise, they can't get it across to



Ad-less Active sells slowly

the consumer that Active is a real savings," Mr. Pifer argues.

But Witco's net sales for all products were up 50 percent last year. A manufacturer and marketer of a wide range of specialty chemical and petroleum products for industrial and consumer use, Witco does not hinge its future on the failure or success of Active. As a result, the company can afford to give the "no advertising" approach plenty of time to catch on.

Although Active is not advertised in the traditional sense, Witco gets its message across with a combination of supermarket appearances and television interviews by the company's consumer economist, Audrey Clifford. In addition, newspaper articles — such as this one — are sought in public relation campaigns, according to a Witco spokesman.

Despite Active's less-than-encouraging track record, Witco representatives have no plans to stray from their "no advertising" policy and eventually expect to introduce their product nationally.

Witco's "no advertising" approach hinges on the intelligent consumer — the buyer who reads labels, compares prices, and decides accordingly.

"Our product originates from a consumer need. The time is right for the consumer approach because the days are gone when people would unconsciously pick things up and buy them without reading the packages and comparing prices," a company spokesman says.

Others, though, do not give the American shopper so much credit.

"I just don't think the consumer is going to spend enough time to do her own research on any product. She is too used to being sold on something and that is the only way she reacts," holds Neil Engstrom, a buyer for Angelo's Supermarkets, Inc.

"Active sales have been going poorly," he adds, "for national brands have quite a strong loyalty for the housewife, and the competition in this area is tough. If you want to sell your product, you must fight fire with fire and advertise."

Japan textile firm rescued

Kohjin Company, Ltd., a major textile conglomerate which collapsed two months ago, has been saved from bankruptcy by a Tokyo district court ruling that it can attempt to reconstruct its business.

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Swedish krona	0.13
Swiss franc	0.70
Venezuelan bolivar	0.00
W. German Deutsche mark	0.48

Britain's 'Jennie' shows up on TV sets around the world

By Ian Woodward

I met Lee Remick one day on the elaborate House of Commons set at the London television studios where a hundred or so extras are assembled for the sequence of Winston Churchill's maiden speech. One of the first things to strike me was the extent to which, to an Englishman, she seems to be the personification of Miss America, with her shiny blonde hair, clear skin, and perfectly tailored profile. Her face is as honest as an apple. It says all.

Next day, again on the television set, Miss Remick looked a lot older than her 36 years for, with the help of a fastidious makeup department, she has to age from about 19 to something like 60 — in "Jennie." Thames Television's \$500,000 (\$1 million) seven-part prestige series about Winston Churchill's mother, Lady Randolph Churchill, the former Jeanie Jerome.

It is TV's contribution to the Churchill Centenary Year and has been sweeping this country with rave reviews. And worldwide — South America, Australia, New Zealand, Europe, Canada, the United States — audiences are equally enthusiastic.

The title part must be television's most coveted female role of the year, and I think Miss Remick knows it. Like Jennie herself,

Lee Remick is an American who has made London her home. She arrived here in 1959, a movie star from Hollywood in search of a haven. She brought her two children — Kate, now 16, and Matthew, 14 — from her first marriage of 11 years to producer Bill Colleran. She married British film director Kip Gowan, and is now firmly resident in a large Georgian house in London's plush St. John's Wood, which she and the family share with some dogs of doubtful pedigree.

Lee Remick has been said by some to be the most entrancing actress to grace movies since Marilyn Monroe. But unlike Monroe, she has added intellect to allure. But the star of such disillusioned tales as "The Long Hot Summer," "Days of Wine and Roses," "Detective," and "Look" originally wanted to be a dancer, and some of us are more than grateful that it never got past the stage of "wanted to be." Still, from about the age of eight or nine until she was 15, that is what she dreamed about most of the time, "not the glory of first nights and roses being thrown at me, but just being a wonderful ballerina."

And then her interest flagged, and she "fluttered and fiddled around" for about three years, not knowing what to do — until, at 16, she made her first appearance on Broadway in Reginald Denham's "Be Your Age." She was finally spotted, at the age of 19, by director

Elia Kazan, who cast her as the drum majorette in "A Face in the Crowd." In which she patented a brand of coltish sex appeal that became her label. After that she made "Anatomy of a Murder" for Otto Preminger, playing an Army wife.

"I was always a very pretty little girl," she says, "which, on the surface, made life a great deal easier for me. People always like to look at pretty little girls, and you do something naughty and then you smile, and somebody's going to smile back and say it's all right, you know."

"I had marvelous parents" — now divorced — "whom I adored, and super big brother, with whom I feuded up to a certain age when, as a teen-ager, he decided to protect me and look after me. It was good. When I was a teen-ager in New York, at least in the circles that I was brought up in, there was no such thing as teen-age permissiveness. For a nice young girl, the topic never came up; it was never considered. You didn't do that sort of thing, you didn't go running around at 14 like girls do now in New York, or in London, or wherever they're doing it. It was quite different then."

Very different, too, were the methods of screen-star publicity build-up when she first entered the business. She came in during the demise of the old Hollywood dream factory,

yet there still lingered in the aftermath the all-enveloping apparatus of the publicity machine. Initially, the studio bosses were ready to promote her image up to gigantic proportions as America's answer to Brigitte Bardot.

But she was never young enough, even at 19, to accept that kind of treatment for long. And so, with cool judgment, she tried to avoid the horrors of publicity as a screen star. Besides, her mother was in the theater in New York and so knew something of that life. And, of course, she came from a solid family background. So, escaping the clutches of those who wanted to make her merely famous, she set out to become simply a highly competent actress.

By the time she has notched up her sixth film, "Day of Wine and Roses," in which she starred opposite Jack Lemmon and won an Academy Award nomination, she was able to give one of the best-ever performances as a woman introduced to alcoholism by an alcoholic husband.

Might it not have been a good thing to have struggled a little, so that she might better appreciate what she has around her today? "Well, there are various kinds of struggles in terms of particular jobs and particular situations. I've had some personal struggles which I think have probably served me well."

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Perceptive new novel from Australian writer

The Little Hotel, by Christina Stead. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. \$6.95. London: Angus & Robertson. £2.25.

By Victor Howes
Somewhere in Switzerland, near a lake, not far from the ski country, there exists a rundown, creaky ho-

tel, through which pass the most tight-listed exiles in the world. Exiles, expatriates, fugitives from the British Labour government, semi-fashionables, demimondaines, legacy-withholders, and even an wreath with 16 heraldic quarterings.

Among the hidden might at

the Swiss-Touring Hotel are counted an ex-mayor from Belgium who has taken to numbering all his communications. Document 118 complains about the poor quality of the towels and the shortage of writing paper. The document is written in ink on the border of the hand-towel.

Other fallen great ones include a "Princess" whose dog Angel sings "John Peel" at the drop of a tidbit. The Princess and her pet are the terror of all the headwaiters in town.

Australian-born novelist Stead has been writing good, if not great, fiction since before World War II. Her tales are expertly crafted, at once poetic and satiric. Yet

nothing much happens in them.

In a 1966 re-issue of her most widely read novel, "The Man Who Loved Children," (first published in 1940) Randall Jarrell praised Miss Stead's knowledge of "the awful eventfulness of children's lives." One might equally well praise her "Little Hotel" for its knowledge of the awful uneventfulness of older people's lives.

In her re-creation of this awful uneventfulness she falls somewhere between Virginia Woolf and Colette. Christina Stead has perhaps been slow to win a wide circle of admirers. But her kind of perceptiveness is rare, and her fame will continue to spread.

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travel

Guadeloupe restaurant: a paradise for the palate

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Every once in a while, a seasoned traveler will chance upon an unheralded restaurant and wonder how it has managed to escape detection.

Here on the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe, just such a restaurant exists — La Marine, on the waterfront in St. Francois. But it may not escape detection for long.

As increasing numbers of tourists come, Claude and Simone Paulin may well find they have more business than they can cope with at La Marine.

One suspects their chief cook, Josette Memel, however, may be the happiest person on the island, for, as she puts it, "I love to cook." Just 23, she looks as if she likes to eat, too, and admits that she samples most everything she prepares. "Not small samples either," she confesses.

A meal at La Marine is a major undertaking, and guests at the newly opened Air France Meridian Guadeloupe nearby, as well as other hotels now abuilding, ought to come prepared.

Once forewarned, however, they should try everything from Mme. Josette's Accra Marinade (fish cakes) to her Glace Coco (a sort of baked Alaska).

The Paulins have a real find in Mme. Josette, who recently won first prize in a creole cooking contest on Guadeloupe. Each dish is a veritable art. One of the best ways to enjoy La Marine is to let either Claude or Simone suggest the dishes.

When I visited the restaurant recently, the meal began with those fish cakes — Accra Marinade. To prepare them, Josette takes chunks of codfish and lobster and mixes them in a marinated sauce with a small minnow called piquette. She then deep-fries them for about three or four minutes before serving them piping hot. A sweet sauce or hot mustard adds a nice touch.

Josette's next dish was Crabe Farci, stuffed fried crab. Prepared in a crab shell with bread crumbs mixed in, the dish is highly spiced with pepper, cloves, thyme, and parsley.

But these are only appetizers, for as you eat these two dishes, Josette is preparing a main fish course. The day I was there, it was red

snapper. The fish was brought to the restaurant at about the same time I arrived, then fried in a butter and garlic sauce.

One of the joys of eating at La Marine is seeing fishermen pull up their boats right in front of the restaurant with their latest catch, some of which Claude will purchase for present customers and those coming later in the day.

He and Simone encourage everyone to leave their tables for a few minutes and watch the haggling over price between Claude and the seasoned fishermen. Children from the village scamper all around — and the whole experience is a good one for photographers.

Back in the restaurant, while one is finishing his main course, an onion-scallion soufflé called Christophine is served, which somehow serves as a good accompaniment to the fish. The taste of the two together is a delight.

Somewhere along the line, a hearts-of-palm salad, called Salade de Coeurs de Palmier, finds its way to the table. Simone says she is reluctant to serve this salad regularly, however, because of a growing shortage of palm meat. She is worried that too many of the island's lovely palm trees may be cut down to supply this delicacy.

"After all, we have so many fruits here that we don't need to rely on palm," she notes. "But the palm is still my favorite."

Dessert is Glace Coco, which is really coconut ice, but prepared as a baked Alaska would be. If by this time the customer isn't completely satisfied and full, the dessert will do the trick.

Somewhere in the whole process, Mme. Josette appears with her broad, engaging smile that is all part of the eating at La Marine. A meal there is much more than the food, as good and as exquisite as that is, for Claude and Simone offer a welcome that is too little in evidence in restaurants today.

It is a personal touch — and they obviously want their guests to enjoy the experience of eating to the fullest.

Claude is a native of Guadeloupe of French parentage, while Simone comes from an Italian family raised in Nice, France.

La Marine is only a few years old. But with the type of service and food it offers — with the engaging smile of Mme. Josette and her delightful cooking, and with the care that Claude and Simone Paulin give each guest —



French West Indies Tourist Board

Guadeloupean relaxes by spectacular island waterfall

La Marine ought to be around for a long time to come.

Here is one simple recipe which can be tried far away from the warm, sunny Caribbean.

Soupe d'Habitants

Cut up carrots, cabbage, spinach, leeks, celery, squash, green beans, onions, and greens in small pieces.

Fry in a bit of oil, adding water, a beef knuckle, or ham hock.

Season with salt, pepper, and cut-up fresh, hot pepper.

Stir occasionally and cook for about an hour.

The actual amounts of vegetables depend on one's taste and the number of people being served. Guadeloupe natives vary the amounts from meal to meal.

To serve eight, use two carrots at eight inches, one small cabbage, several spinach leaves, two or three leeks, a stalk of celery, a small squash, a handful of green beans, and a

dozen small onions. The amount of water to be added should be roughly the equivalent of one and a half cups per person to be served.

Guadeloupeans are not definite on proportions, however. "Just do what strikes you fancy. It will come out good," they say.

La Feroc (Feroc)

A codfish and avocado mixture, this is a light meal in itself and requires about 15 minutes to prepare once you have the ingredients at hand.

First slice an avocado and peel and mash the slices together with a little mayonaisse or regular flour.

Then wash a piece of saltwater codfish, wipe it dry, and grill it over an open fire. Dice the fish and cover with sauce made of 3 tablespoons of vinegar, 2 tablespoons cooking oil, a finely chopped garlic clove, several dashes of household pepper, and a half-dozen slivers of hot pepper.

Freighter freaks get five star room and board

By Paul and Dorothy Fryer
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Freighter travel is luxurious, economical, adventuresome, informal, and leisurely. Once hooked, freighter travel fans will go no other way, if they can help it. The easy routine of shipboard life is enjoyable, and the frequent stops for cargo every few days makes for variety.

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Sometimes, in a busy harbor, there are delays of several days to a week or more, and these delays — with free food and lodging — provide extra time to wander about fascinating ports. Cities of the world take on special glamour when viewed from the sea.

Recently, instead of a predicted 30 days, we lived 42 days on four different ships in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. The cost was only \$15.25 each per day. Subtracting the cost of what economy air fare would have been for the same trip gives 13 cents each per day for five-star board and room.

Specifically, going from Khorramshahr to Bombay, 12 days, costs \$380.08; from Bombay to Colombo and Colombo to Port Klang, 26 days, costs \$569.38; and Singapore to Bangkok, four days, costs \$322.88, for a total of \$1,272.02.

Conversation at the captain's table hums along; the officers, crew, and other passengers become your friends.

The usually air-conditioned accommodations are more luxurious than the average passenger ship. We always had beds (not bunks), picture windows (not portholes), and private baths with tub or shower. On one ship we occupied the owner's suite, which included a dressing room and a sitting room.

All anyone needs to enjoy this slowly disappearing type of travel is plenty of time.

There are two ways to make connections for freighter travel. One is to make reservations six months to a year in advance (particularly around the world American freighters). The other way is to try for cancellations, or

partial trips, as the sailing date approaches. Either way, there may be a few days' wait for your ship at the port of departure.

Another problem: making reservations and the purchase of passage is not quite as simple as buying an airplane ticket. Few travel agents will bother with the uncertainties of freighter travel. When making reservations, you deal directly with the shipping company or its local agent, and it usually takes at least two or three days to obtain a confirmed reservation.

There are still over 700 of these passenger-cum-cargo ships sailing throughout the world under flags of many countries. Ship timetables as well as the names and addresses of the shipping companies, shipping agents, freighter travel agents, costs, schedules, are obtainable in almost any public library.

Two good reference books on the subject are: "Ford's Freighters Travel Guide," and "Travel Routes Around the World."

Another source of information is a monthly British publication, ABC Shipping Guide. This periodical is available for study at the better travel agents and/or special agents who handle this type of travel. These special agents are listed in the yellow pages of telephone directories in larger cities and in freighter travel guides found in local libraries.

Also, data on possible ships, including their departure dates, can be obtained from the shipping pages of the local newspaper. In busier ports, there is even a Freighters Club of America, with a monthly magazine.

America brings bicentennial to London's British Museum

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Americans have lost the art of celebration, says Charles Eames. And this is ironic, for Mr. Eames himself — architect, designer, craftsman, filmmaker, and philosopher of the American condition — has just brought the United States bicentennial exhibition, "The World of Franklin and Jefferson," to the British Museum here in London.

Eames the visionary, Eames the man of passion, hides behind a genial, whimsical exterior. His eyes sparkle, his face is rugged yet somehow boyish, his gestures quick; he is a problem solver who enjoys his job. I interviewed him in a corner of the museum just before the exhibition opened its two-month London stay (Sept. 17 to Nov. 16). It had already been to Paris and Warsaw and would be going on to the Metropolitan Museum in New York. The exhibition is sponsored by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, and supported by a grant from IBM.

Mr. Eames is a Newton buff, an admirer and in some ways a one-man successor of the age of enlightenment so self-consciously represented in the U.S. by Franklin and Jefferson. He and his wife and partner, Ray, have mounted exhibitions on Copernicus and Newton. When a Jefferson exhibition was suggested for the Grand Palais in Paris (to follow an earlier show on Lenin), it was Mr. Eames who added Franklin to the concept, so that the Declaration of Independence could be seen in the perspective of what preceded it as well as of what came in its train.

"This group," says Mr. Eames, talking of Franklin, Jefferson, and their friends and acquaintances, "represents the application of the whole 18th-century enlightenment in America. But none of them were armchair philosophers. The problems were too im-

mediate, too real. Jefferson invented a plowboard. Franklin charted the Gulf Stream, and explored problems of heat transfer.

"Their friends and acquaintances were like them. Charles Willson Peale was a saddlemaker, denturist, poet, taxidermist, farmer, engraver. David Rittenhouse was an astronomer, and the first director of the United States Mint. Paul Revere was not only a silversmith but America's first real industrialist."

"The World of Franklin and Jefferson" is a wordy exhibit. It is crammed with text — 40,000 words of it. Quotations from Franklin and Jefferson flutter overhead. Columns of display cases devoted to people like Peale or Rittenhouse or Patrick Henry or John Adams have more text. A visitor has to browse, to wend his way leisurely through the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and Bill of Rights, to the exhibition's epilogue, showing the Louisiana Purchase.

What do the Eameses hope a visitor will glean from the exhibit? "You have different levels," says Mr. Eames. "First, there is a kind of patriotism, healthy, direct. Then, the thing that threads through this exhibit is involvement, the giving of self. You'll find continuity, a lack of specialization, a willingness to be an amateur, a lack of self-consciousness."

By contrast, Mr. Eames is shocked by the extent to which Americans of today "let specialization compartmentalize us."

For instance, if there is an aesthetic problem to be solved, "people say, that's fine art." But streets and sidewalks, the soup you are fed in restaurants, the bread you eat — all these come within the scope of aesthetics, Mr. Eames says. "Even ceremony."

That led, in turn, to his comment on the last act of celebration "A real celebration comes out of adversity." Mr. Eames maintains. "Our last real one came out of the depression, and



Ray and Charles Eames, surrounded by U.S. memorabilia

culturally the United States has lived off it ever since."

De Kooning, Jackson Pollock, Dorothea Lange, Tennessee Williams, Ben Shahn, Charles Eames himself — all were drawn through the WPA (Works Progress Administration) into a network of exploding ideas that embraced the U.S. Mr. Eames went to New Orleans to document historic American buildings such as the Pontalba apartments on Jackson Square. Tennessee Williams, who was down in the Bayous, would come up on weekends. Dorothea Lange, and Ben Shahn were taking photographs for the Farm Security Administration.

"You could feel the functioning of a network of 'take-off,'" says Mr. Eames. "I don't think you can recover it now. We've lost the vocabulary."

Not entirely, however. The agony of Watergate, combined with Vietnam and the economic crisis — perhaps out of these elements of adversity could come a new celebration of

the American dream. What does Mr. Eames think?

"That's the great hope," he rejoined. "In a way this is happening already."

And for the British, for whom the independence of the U.S. can never have quite the same meaning it has across the Atlantic, Mr. Eames also has words of comfort.

"When a daughter leaves the family to start a new life," he said, "the trauma of that separation can be like a battle, or a war. But nobody thinks of it as the daughter's victory, or the mother's defeat. Four, six, ten years go by, and everyone comes together to celebrate the setting up of the new household."

For there is, after all, continuity in its most profound sense, in a way of life and thought that leaped an ocean to carry on the traditions of Magna Carta in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights — which is what the World of Franklin and Jefferson is all about.

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Motorbiking couple roar west

By Thelma Ware
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Parked in our driveway early this summer was a motorhome complete with a trailer and two 800 CC Kawasaki motorcycles, one of which was a Mother's Day present to me.

My husband had planned a trip to northern California to attend the annual rally of the International Rotarads — a motorcycle club for people over 40. Slowly, I began to understand that somehow that big new motorcycle of mine was going to California. But how? The decision was up to me. We could tow it behind the motorhome, or I could fly and he would tow it — or I could ride it there myself!

At first, I had grave doubts about my ability to ride that far. But I remembered that my husband had once said, "The longest trip can only be ridden one mile at a time, just like going to the store." With this in mind, I told him I would ride my own bike: first, because I love adventure and have wanted to ride across country ever since I was 18; second, because I needed the experience and doing it would overcome my fears and give me confidence. Third, because it would save money and fuel.

On June 18 we headed west from our home in Detroit leaving behind housework, lawnmowing, children and grandchildren, and assorted worries and woes. Packed on our bikes were two sleeping bags, a tent, a few changes of clothes, a few tools, and our toothbrushes.

I never enjoyed a trip more. In a car the environment seems to stop at the window and

there is always a frame around everything. But on a motorcycle the environment extends to the horizon. We were "in the picture" all the way. The sights, sounds, smells, heat, cold, and wind were a constant reality. We felt so much a part of it all.

In Colorado we ran into a hail and rain storm, with hail the size of marbles, a wind so strong it blew us over a whole lane of traffic, and rain so hard we couldn't see more than 20 feet ahead. We thought we were going down but stayed up, we did, and crept along at the edge of the highway until we found shelter under a bridge.

One afternoon we ate lunch in a grocery store in a small town in Utah, sitting on boxes in the aisle, talking to the customers. A few days later we dined royally at the country club in Colby, Kansas.

Arriving at our destination in Redding, California, we spent a week visiting old friends and making new ones. My husband got to see all the latest in motorcycling equipment — side cars, trailers, riding gear. We took pictures, were on television, had parades, and generally enjoyed the town — and I think they enjoyed all of us.

On the last evening, our organization had a dinner and dance for the 500 riders who had come from all parts of the western United States and Canada. Many trophies were given out, and I proudly accepted the one for long distance lady solo rider — having covered, at that point, 2,583 miles. This was my moment — and my moment still lasts — yes, I'd do it again tomorrow.

science

Kremlin uneasy over Sakharov's award

Scientists don't bend easily, Soviet Union finds

By Victor Zorza
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The delay in Moscow's response to the award of the Nobel peace prize to Andrei D. Sakharov may be traced to the power of the Soviet science lobby, perhaps the only group in Soviet society whose independent power the Kremlin has reason to fear.

The thunderbolts which the Kremlin once hurled at Alexander Solzhenitsyn and Boris Pasternak when they received the Nobel awards had to be held back this time while the Soviet leaders debated their anti-Sakharov strategy. (The Kremlin finally criticized Mr. Sakharov severely, calling him an "anti-patriot.")

The existence of a Soviet science lobby, to say nothing of its supposed independence, is questioned by most Western experts. But the evidence of its power is to be found, for one, in

the political survival of a Sakharov when many other leading dissidents have been eliminated from the Soviet scene. Indeed, just before the Nobel award was announced, Mr. Sakharov, who is regarded as a criminal by the KGB, was invited to participate in the elite gathering which heard Leonid I. Brezhnev acknowledge the quasi-autonomous status of Soviet scientists.

Addressing the Academy of Sciences at its 250th anniversary celebrations last week, Mr. Brezhnev assured its members that "we do not intend to dictate to you" how scientists should go about their work. No other group of people has received such an assurance from the party, and Mr. Brezhnev had to give it publicly precisely because there has been much concern among the scientists about party interference with their work. Moreover, he announced the Kremlin's willingness to share some of its power with the scientists. "As for the main directions of the devel-

opment of science, the main tasks posed by life," he said, "these we will determine jointly."

One way in which the Kremlin is trying to retain actual control, while conceding to scientists the appearance of independence, is by restricting the autonomy of the Academy of Science. The academy's 245 members form the only organized group in the Soviet Union which can select its own membership and its leadership regardless of the party's dictation. It has had no chairman since May because the Kremlin and the scientists could not agree in advance on the replacement for Mstislav Keldysh who retired on grounds of ill health.

The election of the new chairman, postponed until next month, could become emotionally and politically linked to the treatment which the Kremlin now accords to Mr. Sakharov. When the party whips tried to organize a collective letter condemning Mr.

Sakharov's political views, they managed to secure the signatures of only 40 members of the Academy of Sciences. If they were now to try to mobilize scientific opinion to condemn the Nobel Prize award, the differences of view on Mr. Sakharov within the scientific community would overflow into the "secret" election campaign, and could be translated into "opposition" votes.

The Kremlin certainly has the power to impose its will — but has it the will to impose its power?

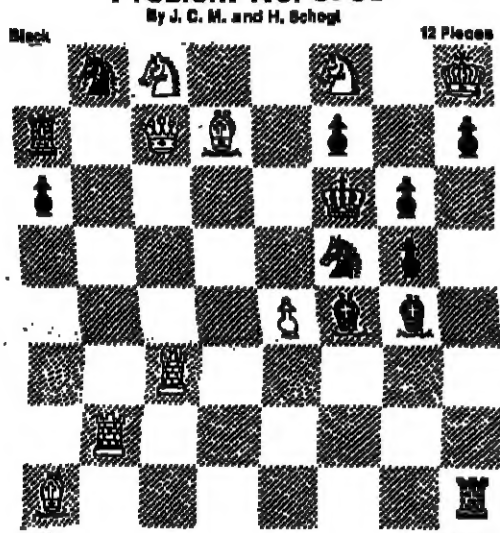
To do so could lead some of the country's leading scientists to withdraw their cooperation, or to slacken their efforts. The loss of half-a-dozen such men — or even of one man in a key sector of scientific endeavor — could be too high a price for the Kremlin to pay. These are the questions it must ponder while debating its reaction to the Sakharov award.

1975 Victor Zorza

chess

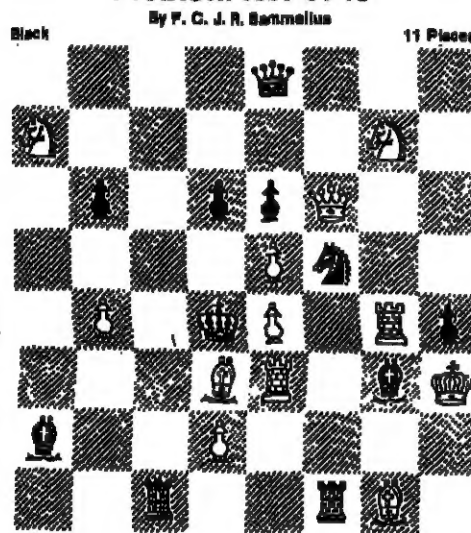
By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6739



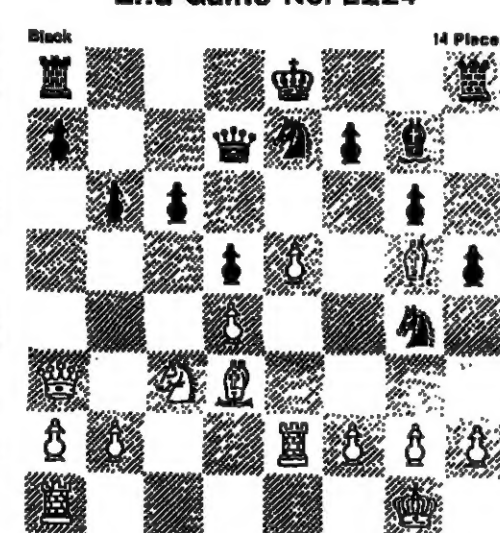
White to play and mate in two.
(First prize, Ulfleig Kwik, 1972.)

Problem No. 6740



White to play and mate in three.
(Third prize, Problembild, 1973.)

End-Game No. 2224



White to play and win.
(Penrose-Blau, Haaringe, 1957-58.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 6737. R-Q
No. 6738. 1 Kt-K6, K-K4; 2 Q-B3
If 1... K-Q4; 2 Q-K3

End-Game No. 2223. White wins: 1 R-Q8, RxP; 2 Kt-K5ch, Resigns. If 2... P-Kt; 3 RxRch, QxR; 4 Q-Kt5ch, K-R3; 5 Q-R8ch, Q-R2; 6 Q-B6, etc.

Prize Game

A recent London tournament attracted four grandmasters along with some of the top English players; for example, Tony Miles, junior world champion, John Nunn, European junior champion.

Miles, who achieved the first leg on the grandmaster's norm, made up for an early loss to Jan Timman, Dutch grandmaster who has been doing well in recent European events.

Timman was awarded the E50 Cannon award for the best game in the masters event, a ten-player round-robin. His victim was a young Hungarian grandmaster.

Grunfeld Defense

Timman	Adorjan	Timman	Adorjan
1 P-Q4	Kt-K5	16 Qx8	Kt-B3
2 P-QB4	P-KK3	17 P-QR3	Q-Q3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	18 P-B4	B-K5
4 PxP	KtXP	19 Q-Q2	Kt-Q5
5 P-K4	KtXK1	20 P-K5	Q-Q2
6 PxK1	B-K12	21 BxK1	Px8
7 B-QB4	O-O	22 O-O	BxK1
8 Kt-K2	P-K12	23 P-Q8ch	K-R
9 P-KR4	Kt-B3	24 Qx8	QR-B
10 P-R5	Kt-R4	25 P-B5	PxP
11 B-Q3	P-K4	26 Q-R5	R-B4
12 RfXP	BfXP	27 RfP	RxR
13 B-K3	PxP	28 BxR	RxP
14 Qx5	P-QB4	29 BxQ	RxQ
15 P-Q5	BxR	30 B-K8	Resigns

Chess Panorama

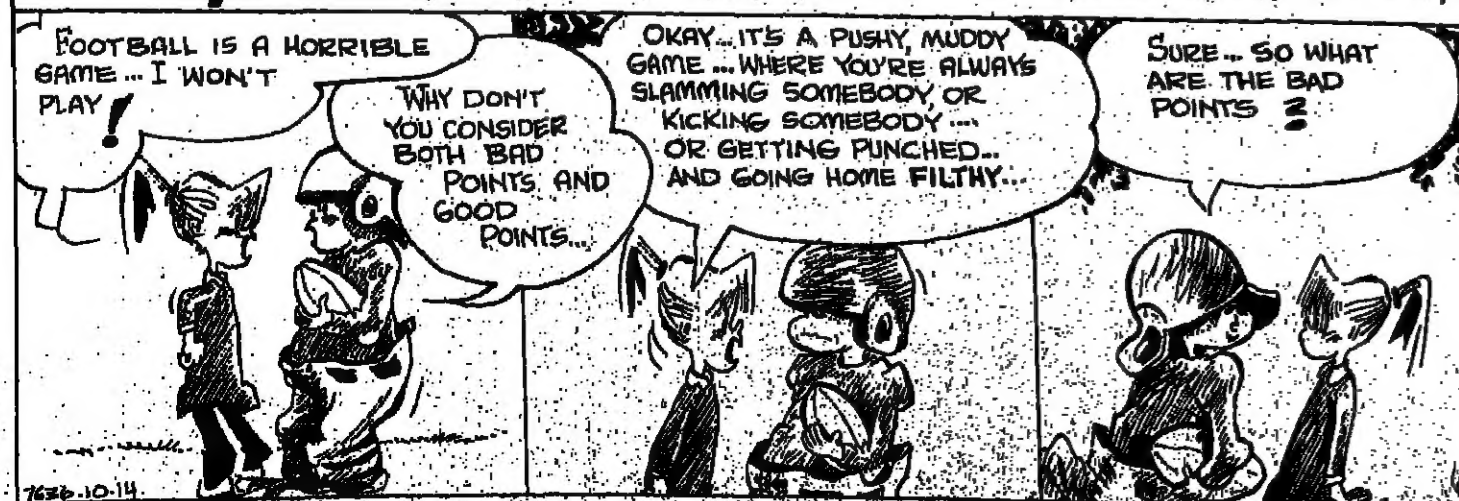
Grandmaster William Lombardy and master David Daniels have collaborated in a fascinating new book, "Chess Panorama," which takes the reader behind the bald statistics of chess matches and tournaments.

Published by The Chilton Book Company, also publishers of Burger's "The Chess of Bobby Fischer," and "The Great Chess Tournaments and Their Stories," by Andy Soila. Chess Panorama begins with a lively introduction which takes the reader from history of the beginnings of chess through the present ways of international chess titles and tournament organization.

Other chapters, like "Enter Laughing," "Chess Scandals," "Blunders," and "The Chess Clock," give insight into top-level competitive chess. Even readers who keep up with chess activities will find anecdotes and background material which seldom get into print. Chess Panorama is entertaining, informative, and exceedingly well written, a book to be read rather than studied. Hard-cover, 196 pp., \$9.95.

Tubby

By Guernsey Le Pelley



'Super bread' —not in the oven yet

By Robert C. Cowen

U.S. Department of Agriculture chemist Karl F. Finney has been making headlines with his intriguing American bakers with a recipe for bread so rich in protein it ranks with milk and meat. By eliminating sugar and speeding dough rising time from three hours to 15 minutes, he optimistically thinks bakers could cut costs to make this bread a cheap, high-quality food.

Mr. Finney's optimism now seems premature. Neither sugar nor rising time seriously affect prices. And even he admits his formula may interest bread research labs more than bakeries. But whether or not his bread remains a mere curiosity, it illustrates how far the scientific understanding of the ancient art of breadmaking has come.

To oversimplify it, you make bread by first adding water to flour and kneading the dough. This develops the protein (gluten) structure. Kneading knits protein molecules together and mixes in oxygen, which changes the molecules chemically. Bakers add chemical oxidizers, too. Yeast ferments sugars in the dough, releasing alcohol and carbon dioxide gas, which inflates the gluten network. Bakers add sugar and other "yeast food," such as a nitrogen source, to speed fermentation. Baking then sets the gluten structure, kills the yeast, and drives off the alcohol.

A complex of interacting physical, chemical, and biological processes, still not fully understood, is at work. They must be carefully balanced. Traditionally, bakers have done this empirically, developing recipes, techniques, and a "feel" for what works. Now bread scientists have reached a point where they understand enough to engineer bread formulas for specific effects.

This is what Mr. Finney has done. Adding soy protein adulterates the gluten so the bread wouldn't rise properly: Mr. Finney adjusts other additives, such as a dough oxidizer, to help overcome this.

Instead of adding sugar, he adds malt enzymes to turn wheat starch into sugar (an old technique). This too would degrade bread quality as would using four times the normal amount of yeast to speed rising. Again, ingredients and handling are adjusted to compensate.

So far, commercial interest in Mr. Finney's process lags. Bakers question both taste and cost. For example, Stanley Titcomb, head of Continental Baking's bread department, says sugar is not a high production cost item but is fast rising an asset.

Nevertheless, Mr. Finney has made the point that breadmaking has become an applied science. Inevitably, bread scientists will find ways to improve the commercial bread. And that is the real challenge of Karl Finney's "super bread."

home

A recent survey examines how far price, appearance, structure—or a dog kennel in the back-garden—influence the choice of a new house

Choosing a house involves much the same kind of decisions throughout the Western world. In this case a Monitor writer is discussing what influences the choice of American buyers.

By Lucia Moual
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wisconsin
Should a multithousand-dollar home-buying decision hinge on such small factors as the color of the draperies or the addition of a dog kennel in the backyard?

Economically, it shouldn't. But practically, it often does.

"Some people get much too hung up on items of very minor cost — these few things can become superimportant," observes James Moore, an assistant professor at the University of Wisconsin and a man who ought to know.

Over the past year he has been sitting in on the role of real-estate agent in a game simulation research project in which dozens of house shoppers have come to grips with the criteria that are really important to them in making what is probably the biggest financial decision of their lives.

Aim of the just completed project, funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and developed as part of Prof. Moore's PhD thesis in urban and regional planning, was to learn what trade-offs people make in choosing at home, and ultimately to help land-use planners and real-estate developers create housing more in tune with home buyers' actual needs.

The 50 who took part in the simulation were in the market for a home. Their No. 1 criteria was realistic decisionmaking," says Prof. Moore, and began their search by viewing a

film of the mythical city of Riverside (population: 140,000). After watching for choice neighborhoods, they then browsed through a book with pictures and descriptions of about 50 homes (gathered from friends of those connected with the project), and took a film tour of the exteriors and interiors of the four or five they especially liked.

The participants were questioned about which of 30 criteria were most important to them and asked to score the homes available in the order of their preference. A computer was fed the same criteria information and, reports Professor Moore, was remarkably on target in predicting how participants would rate the homes.

One key benefit, according to the project director, was the experience gained by the prospective buyers. Spouses, sometimes bickering about a decision, learned things were important to their partners that they never had realized.

"I had expected it to be realistic because of my previous experience in game simulation but for many it became a very emotional thing," says Mr. Moore. "For one woman, it rained her day when she couldn't get the house she wanted. . . . Some people spent as long as 4-5 hours on their decisions."

While Professor Moore is reluctant to draw any sweeping conclusions about buyer preferences from the project itself — since that was not its aim — he has developed a number of personal observations in the course of his work.

While location generally rates high on most buyer-preference surveys, for instance, he notes that there are times when it becomes almost irrelevant as a decision factor. When a person is shopping for a \$100,000 house, he often takes it for granted that the neighbor-

hood and schools will be to his liking. Other factors then become decisive.

Professor Moore says there was more diversity in which factors were more important to people than he expected. One variable on which many shoppers (thinking of resale) are conservative, is the special character and uniqueness of the house. One consistently high-ranking criterion was a home's structural quality. The difficulty, explains Mr. Moore, is that most consumers are ill equipped to measure that quality for themselves, and he suggests recruiting professional help if structure is an overriding concern.

He also suggests professional advice on appraisals if the shopper feels prices are out of line. The cost of the service is minor compared to what will be paid for the house, he stresses.

Some buyers, he says, were preoccupied with the quality of such equipment as the furnace or the size of the electrical service box in a house, two points on which many consumer-advice pamphlets urge buyers to be watchful. In his view, these, like the dog kennel and the draperies, can take on an importance of undue proportion to their cost.

"I think people should be much more rigorous in their decisionmaking," he says. "It's relatively simple to make a list of things that are important to you."

Home buyers, advises Mr. Moore, should also shop around more than they do for a real estate agent to their liking.

"What first time home buyers — and in a sense everyone starts at the beginning every time they buy — lack most is confidence," he says. "There are all those Realtors they're afraid of out there and it's a big commitment of capital — a pretty intimidating situation."

In addition to listing which factors are important to them, Professor Moore suggests hunting for a real estate agent that the shoppers feel "comfortable" with and that they can get along with. They should also watch to see whether he is genuinely interested in showing them houses that meet their needs as opposed to showing only those listed with his own realty firm.

While a real estate agent makes both the sales and brokerage commission if he sells one of his own listings, he is free to show buyers other homes listed by other firms in what is known as a multiple listing service.

Mr. Moore also notes that real estate agents spend a large percentage of their time soliciting listings rather than selling houses and that they have a financial stake in getting you as a buyer to come to them when you are thinking of reselling your house later.

For financing information, Professor Moore suggests that buyers sit down with a savings and loan officer to get the basic guidelines. However, he argues that when it comes to the details of the financing arrangement, the consumer has nothing to lose by getting that information from the real estate agent who has a vested time and financial interest in seeing the sale successfully completed.

A homemade, old-fashioned soup

For the British equivalent of Mrs. Fish's American measurements consider a U.S. tablespoon equal to 1/2 British tablespoon; a U.S. cup equal to 5/8 British cup; a U.S. quart equal to 5/6 British quart.

By Risa Plisko
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

A good soup is the important start of any meal. Its aroma will stimulate the appetite and let your family or guests anticipate further good dishes.

Whether you serve it as a main dish followed by a salad or a light dessert or as an appetizer to a full course dinner, a soup should be chosen with consideration of what will follow and with full attention to its correct and careful preparation.

To make a good soup takes time: if you are in a hurry do not plan to serve a homemade, old-fashioned, soup.

You may change somewhat the following recipe but stick to the beginning directions. Frying the first four vegetables is necessary. Then you may leave out any vegetable you do not have or like or you may add any leftover vegetable you find in your refrigerator, like string beans or green peas or mushrooms.

Risa's Best Vegetable Soup
3 tablespoons chicken or beef fat
1/2 cup sliced onions
1/2 cup green pepper strips

1 cup sliced carrots
1/2 cup sliced celery stalks
1 tablespoon butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 1/2 to 2 quarts cold water
3 or 4 chicken or beef bouillon cubes
3/4 cup tiny potato cubes
1/2 cup shredded cabbage
Celery leaves, a few
Parsley, a few sprigs
1/2 cup chopped spinach leaves
Salt and ground pepper to taste
1 or 2 well-beaten eggs, optional

In a large pot melt fat, add sliced onions and green pepper strips; fry on medium heat till evenly, slightly browned, stirring frequently.

Add carrots and celery and continue frying until well browned.

Add butter and when melted, sprinkle on the flour, stir until flour is also browned.

Add cold water, bouillon cubes, potato cubes, shredded cabbage, celery leaves, parsley sprigs, and spinach.

Bring to boil, cover and simmer on low heat until all vegetables are soft.

Taste and add salt and ground pepper if needed. Be careful with spices, since vegetables and bouillon cubes usually supply enough strong flavor. If too much water has boiled away add more.

For added richness, just before serving, pour into the boiling soup the 2 well-beaten eggs. They will float on the surface and will give the soup the gourmet look and added delicate flavor. Serve with plain crackers.

Quick and easy late-night snacks

Club sandwiches are usually made with chicken or turkey, but when there is no cooked poultry at hand you can make the sandwiches with sardines. Use the sardines whole and layer them with crisply cooked strips of bacon, sliced tomatoes, lettuce, and Russian dressing between slices of toast.

Butter the inner surfaces of hot-dog rolls and toast in a hot oven; fill with canned salmon or tuna salad and serve with pickles, crisp potato sticks, lettuce, and tomatoes for Sunday night supper.

Cut a slice from top of small tomatoes (rimmed and dried) and scoop out about a half inch of the tomato pulp to form slight indentations.

Fill indentations with minced sweet onion and dot with butter; then sprinkle with paprika. Bake in a moderate oven just until the tomatoes are hot through — 20 minutes or so.

A few radishes left in the refrigerator? Chop them fine and add to a sandwich filling of salmon, tuna, or hard-cooked egg.

French/German

Hollywood : une image déformée des Etats-Unis ?

par Curtis J. Sitomer
Correspondant du
Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles

Les films de Hollywood qui sont exportés confirment-ils une image déformée de la vie aux Etats-Unis ?

Oui — dit un professeur américain de cinématographie, revenu il y a quelques temps d'une tournée de conférences de sept mois en Inde, au Proche-Orient et en Europe. Il demande que les producteurs de films repensent leur produit — ou qu'ils atténuent tout au moins les éléments « sexe et violence » de leurs exportations de Hollywood.

Toutefois, les porte-parole de l'industrie du film ici parlent des dangers de la censure. Et ils déclarent que la façon déformée dont les producteurs représentent la société américaine n'est pas pire qu'autrefois. De plus, ils soulignent qu'une image « réaliste » des Etats-Unis rend justice à la franchise du système démocratique.

Le professeur Roy P. Madsen, directeur du département cinéma à l'Université de San Diego, fait ressortir le fait que « les films provenant des

Etats-Unis sont utilisés [par les communistes et les socialistes à l'étranger] dans le but de prouver que la société américaine n'est pas digne d'être imitée ».

Au cours d'une interview avec notre quotidien, il a souligné le fait que lui aussi est préoccupé de la question censure. « Mais, déclare-t-il, bien des étudiants européens étudient la culture américaine à travers nos films.

« La représentation graphique de la violence et de la sexualité nous est défavorable. Ils [les professeurs de gauche] disent : "Voici des films américains décrivant leur propre décadence", ajoute le professeur Madsen.

L'éducateur de San Diego qui a visité 24 pays sous les auspices du Service d'information des Etats-Unis, fait ressortir que les films et les séries télévisées tournées aux Etats-Unis sont souvent l'objet à l'étranger d'opinions préconçues déformées.

Par exemple, il dit que de nombreux étudiants de l'Université d'Aarhus au Danemark croyaient que les séries populaires télévisées « Columbo »

et « McCloud » constituaient des documentaires sur la vie aux Etats-Unis.

Interrogé sur ce qu'il pensait des remarques du professeur Madsen, David Lunney, directeur général de l'Institut américain du film à Hollywood, refuse de se livrer à des commentaires sur la question de savoir si les films américains contribuent à glorifier la sexualité et la violence. Mais il n'est pas d'accord avec le professeur que certains films destinés à l'exportation devraient être « coupés » ou censurés. « Nos manifestations culturelles démontrent ce que les gens pensent ou ce qu'ils veulent. C'est là peut-être davantage une critique de notre propre état d'esprit plutôt qu'une évidence de ce que les gens pensent de nous », dit M. Lunney.

Toutefois Jack Valenti, président de l'Association américaine d'exportation cinématographique, signale que certains films qui font état de critiques au sujet de la société américaine ont eu à l'étranger un impact positif.

« Il y a eu opposition à l'envoi à l'étranger du film *Grapes of Wrath* (Les raisins de la colère), l'œuvre de John Steinbeck. Mais quand on l'a présenté au public russe, celui-ci a été

stupéfait d'apprendre que même les pauvres des Etats du Sud avaient des voitures », dit M. Valenti.

Il admet qu'il y a parfois « un prix à payer » pour préserver la liberté de l'écran. Mais il insiste que cela en vaut la peine. En ce qui concerne l'atténuation des scènes « sexe et violence » pour les films envoyés à l'étranger, il demande : « Quel organisme se fera juge des films devant être produits et ceux devant être exportés ? »

Entre-temps un porte-parole de l'Association des producteurs de films et de télévision déclare qu'« une censure volontaire déformerait également les idéaux de la liberté américaine ».

« Nous avons été fiers de pouvoir montrer la société telle qu'elle est — même sous un mauvais jour », ajoute-t-il.

Quand on lui a demandé de répondre à l'accusation selon laquelle Hollywood exporterait n'importe quel film pourvu qu'il « se vende », bien, il a rétorqué : « Les sociétés cinématographiques font commerce de films en vue d'en tirer profit. Nos activités concernent le domaine du spectacle — non celui de l'éducation ou de l'information. »

Vermittelt Hollywood ein falsches Bild von Amerika?

Von Curtis J. Sitomer
Korrespondent des
Christian Science Monitors
Los Angeles

Verstärken die in Hollywood hergestellten und ins Ausland exportierten Filme das falsche Bild, das man sich vom Leben in den USA macht?

Ja — sagt ein amerikanischer Professor der Filmwissenschaft, der Mitte dieses Jahres von einer siebenmonatigen Vortragsreise in Indien, dem Nahen Osten und Europa zurückkehrte. Er möchte, daß die Filmhersteller hier ihr Produkt neu betrachten — oder zumindest in ihren Hollywood-Export-Filmen „Sex und Gewalttätigkeit“ dämpfen.

Die Wortführer der Filmindustrie warnen jedoch vor den Gefahren einer Zensur. Sie erklären, daß die amerikanische Gesellschaft heute nicht mehr durch Filme entstellt werde als früher. Sie weisen außerdem darauf hin, daß eine „realistische“ Darstellung der Vereinigten Staaten der Freiheit des demokratischen Systems Ehre mache.

Das Argument, daß die „amerikanischen Filme als Beweis dafür benutzt würden [von den Kommunisten und

Sozialisten im Ausland], daß die amerikanische Gesellschaft es nicht wert sei, nachgeahmt zu werden“, wird von Professor Roy P. Madsen angeführt, dem Direktor der filmwissenschaftlichen Fakultät an der staatlichen Universität von San Diego, Kalifornien.

In einem Interview mit dieser Zeitung betonte er, daß auch er wegen der Zensur besorgt sei. „Aber viele europäische Studenten studieren die amerikanische Kultur anhand unserer Filme“, sagte er.

„Die graphische Darstellung von Gewalttätigkeit und Sex ist ein Minus für uns. Sie [die linksgerichteten Professoren] sagen: Hier dokumentieren die amerikanischen Filme ihre eigene Dekadenz“, fügt Professor Madsen hinzu. Der Pädagoge aus San Diego — der im Auftrag des amerikanischen Informationsdienstes 24 Länder besuchte — weist darauf hin, daß die in den USA hergestellten Filme und Fernsehsendungen im Ausland oft mit falschen vorgefaßten Meinungen angesehen werden.

Zum Beispiel meint er, daß viele Studenten an der Universität von Aarhus in Dänemark glaubten, die be-

liebten Fernsehserien „Columbo“ und „McCloud“ seien Dokumentarfilme über das Leben in den USA.

Als David Lunney, Leiter des amerikanischen Filminstituts in Hollywood, um eine Stellungnahme zu Professor Madsens Bemerkung gebeten wurde, äußerte er sich nicht darüber, ob die amerikanischen Filme dazu neigten, Sex und Gewalttätigkeit zu verherrlichen. Doch er stimmt nicht mit Professor Madsen überein, daß einige für den Export bestimmte Filme „geschnitten“ oder zensiert werden sollten. „Unsere kulturellen Äußerungen zeigen, worüber die Menschen nachdenken oder was sie wünschen. Vielleicht spiegelt dies mehr unseren eigenen Geisteszustand wider als das, was die Menschen von uns denken“, meint Herr Lunney.

Aber Jack Valenti, der Präsident der amerikanischen Gesellschaft für Filmausfuhr, weist darauf hin, daß einige Filme, die an der amerikanischen Gesellschaft Kritik übten, im Ausland gut aufgenommen wurden. „Man war dagegen, John Steinbecks „Früchte des Zorns“ ins Ausland zu schicken. Aber als die russische Bevöl-

kerung den Film sah, war sie erstaunt, daß die armen Leute aus dem Süden Autos besaßen“, sagt Jack Valenti.

Der Präsident aus der Filmindustrie gibt zu, daß mitunter „ein Preis“ für die Freiheit des Films „gezahlt“ werden müsse. Aber er besteht darauf, daß sie es wert sei. Bezüglich der Mäßigung von „Sex und Gewalttätigkeit“ in Filmen, die ins Ausland geschickt werden, fragt er: „Wer soll entscheiden, was für Filme gedreht und welche exportiert werden?“

Und ein Wortführer der Vereinigung der Film- und Fernsehproduzenten sagt, daß „auch eine freiwillige Zensur die Ideale der amerikanischen Freiheit entstellen würde“.

„Wir sind schon immer stolz darauf gewesen, daß wir die Gesellschaft so zeigen können, wie sie ist — selbst in einem schlechten Licht“, fügt derselbe Wortführer hinzu.

Auf die Beschuldigung, daß Hollywood einen jeden Film exportiere, der ein „Kussenerfolg“ sei, erwiderte er: „Das Geschäft der Produktionsgesellschaften besteht darin, Filme mit einem Profit zu verkaufen. Unsere Aufgabe ist es, zu unterhalten — nicht zu erziehen oder Anskunft zu erteilen.“

Does Hollywood distort America?

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles

Are Hollywood-made films exported to foreign lands reinforcing a distorted view of U.S. life?

Yes — says an American professor of film who earlier in the year returned from a seven-month lecture tour in India, the Middle East, and Europe. He wants moviemakers here to reassess their product — or at least tone down “sex and violence” in Hollywood exports.

However, film-industry spokesmen here warn of the dangers of censorship. And they say that movie distortions of American society today are no worse than they used to be. Furthermore, they stress that a “realistic” depicting of the United States is a credit to the openness of the democratic system.

The argument that “U.S. films are used [by Communists and socialists abroad] to prove that American society is not worthy of

emulation” — is put forth by Prof. Roy P. Madsen, executive director of film at San Diego State University.

In an interview with this newspaper, he stressed that he, too, is concerned about censorship. “But many European students study American culture through our films,” he says.

“The graphic portrayal of violence and sex counts against us. They [left-wing professors] say: Here are American films documenting their own ‘decadence,’” Professor Madsen adds.

The San Diego educator — who visited 24 countries under the sponsorship of the U.S. Information Service — points out that U.S. made movies and television series are often viewed abroad with distorted preconceptions.

For example, he says many students at the University of Aarhus in Denmark thought that the popular TV series “Columbo” and

“McCloud” were documentaries about U.S. life.

Asked about Professor Madsen's remarks, David Lunney, general manager of the American Film Institute in Hollywood, would not comment on whether U.S. films tend to glorify sex and violence. But he disagrees with the professor that some movies marked for export should be “cut” or censored. “Our cultural manifestations show what people are thinking about — or what they want. Maybe this is more of a reflection on our own state of mind than of what people think of us,” Mr. Lunney says.

But Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Export Association of America, points out that some films, which offer critical comment on U.S. Society have had a positive impact abroad.

“People opposed sending John Steinbeck's ‘Grapes of Wrath’ to foreign countries. But when the Russian people saw it, they were

amazed that poor people from the South had automobiles,” Mr. Valenti says.

The movie industry executive admits that there's sometimes a “price to pay” for freedom of the screen. But he insists that it's worth it. As far as toning down “sex and violence” for films sent abroad, he asks: “What agency is going to make the judgment about which pictures should be made — and which ones exported?”

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Association of Motion Picture and Television Producers says that “voluntary censorship” also would distort the ideals of American freedom.

“We have been proud that we can show society as it is — even in poor light,” this source adds.

Asked to answer the charge that Hollywood will export any type of film that “sells,” he retorted: “This companies are in the business of selling pictures for profit. We're in the entertainment business — not the education or information business.”

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Compétition sportive

Est-ce que nous nous alignons en compétition sportive mus par un désir de gloire personnelle, de domination ou, sur un autre plan, par désir de prestige national ? Ou bien, trouvons-nous plus de satisfaction à concourir en vue de développer et d'élargir notre potentiel et notre aptitude — de nous aider à découvrir de quel nous sommes capables ?

Du point de vue spirituel, nul n'est jamais en concurrence avec un autre. Dans notre être véritable en tant que reflet spirituel de Dieu, nous sommes tous Ses enfants, complets et parfaits, exprimant Son intelligence et Son amour de manière unique et individuelle. Nous avons chacun notre propre identité et notre propre rôle à jouer. Chacun de nous sans exception appartient à Sa création, et personne ne peut nous remplacer et nous ne pouvons supplanter personne. Nous sommes tous également importants.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « Dieu exprime en l'homme l'idée infinie qui se développe à jamais, et qui, partant d'une base illimitée, s'élargit et s'élève de plus en plus. »

En tant qu'idée spirituelle dans l'Entendement divin qui englobe toutes choses, l'homme est à jamais complet, ne manquant de rien. En tant que reflet de la Divinité, il doit exprimer les qualités infinies du créateur — intelligence, amour, justice, force et ainsi de suite. A mesure que nous comprenons cela, nous améliorons le concept que nous avons de nous-mêmes et des autres et exprimons consciemment une plus large mesure de notre liberté et de notre héritage divins. Tandis que nous surmontons les limitations et que nous écartons les croyances ou expectatives traditionnelles, nous parvenons à d'autres niveaux de succès.

Du point de vue humain, il est très important pour réussir de s'entraîner et de prendre soin de son corps ; toutefois, l'être réel de l'homme est spiri-

tuel et la véritable aptitude ne dépend en réalité pas de l'âge, de l'expérience, de l'exercice, du repos, d'une stimulation physique ou d'un encouragement psychologique. Dans toute entreprise l'élément fondamental du succès consiste à reconnaître que Dieu seul est la source de toute activité. Dans la mesure où nous comprenons que l'homme est uni à la Vie, la Vérité et l'Amour divins, nous sommes à même de mieux prouver l'inspiration qui émane de Dieu. Nos mobiles en sont élevés et purifiés, nos efforts et nos succès mis en valeur.

Tout au long de sa mission de guérison et d'enseignement, Christ Jésus reconnaissait que Dieu seul est la source de tout. Niant qu'il pût exister une intelligence ou une aptitude personnelle quelconque, il affirmait continuellement son unité avec Dieu, sa filiation à Dieu. Toujours conscient de la relation étroite qui l'unissait à Dieu, il a expliqué avec humilité : « Le Fils ne peut rien faire de lui-même, il ne fait que ce qu'il voit faire au Père ; et tout ce que le Père fait, le Fils aussi le fait pareillement. »

Dans la mesure où la compétition nous permet d'établir des buts plus élevés et de découvrir mieux encore la domination que Dieu nous a donnée, elle s'avérera être une bénédiction pour tout le monde. La source de cette bénédiction est Dieu, à qui seul appartient « dans tous les siècles, le règne, la puissance et la gloire. »

¹ Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures, p. 250 ; ² Jean 5:19 ; ³ Matthieu 6:13.

“Christian Science” (journal) “Christian Science”

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, “Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures” de Mary Baker Eddy, écrite avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Sportlicher Wettkampf

Werden wir bei sportlichen Wettkämpfen von dem Verlangen nach persönlichem Ruhm und persönlicher Macht oder — auf einer anderen Ebene — nach nationalem Ansehen motiviert? Oder finden wir größere Befriedigung darin, uns mit anderen zu messen, um unser Potential und unser Können zu entwickeln und zu erweitern — festzustellen, was unsere Fähigkeiten sind?

Von einem geistigen Standpunkt aus betrachtet, konkurriert niemals jemand mit einem anderen. In unserem wahren Sein als die geistige Widerspiegelung Gottes sind wir alle Seine Kinder, vollständig und vollkommen, und bringen Seine Intelligenz und Liebe auf eine einzigartige und individuelle Weise zum Ausdruck.

Jeder von uns besitzt seine eigene Identität und erfüllt seine eigene Rolle. Jeder von uns, ohne Ausnahme, gehört zu Seiner Schöpfung, und wir können niemals durch jemand anders ersetzt werden, noch können wir jemanden verdrängen. Wir sind alle gleich wichtig.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt: „Gott bringt im Menschen die unendliche Idee zum Ausdruck, die sich immerdar entwickelt, sich erweitert und von einer grenzenlosen Basis aus höher und höher steigt.“

Als eine geistige Idee in dem allumfassenden göttlichen Gemüt ist der Mensch immerdar vollständig, ihm mangelt es an nichts. Als die Widerspiegelung der Gottheit muß er die unendlichen Eigenschaften des Schöpfers — Intelligenz, Liebe, Gerechtigkeit, Kraft usw. — zum Ausdruck bringen. Wenn wir dies verstehen, werden wir einen besseren Begriff von uns selbst und anderen erlangen und bewußt mehr von unserem göttlichen Erbe und unserer göttlichen Freiheit zum Ausdruck bringen. Neue Leistungsstufen werden erreicht, wenn wir Begrenzungen überwinden und althergebrachte Annahmen oder Erwartungen beiseite schieben.

Wenn wir Erfolg haben wollen, ist es — menschlich gesehen — sehr wich-

tig, daß wir trainieren und in rechter Weise für den Körper Sorge tragen, aber das wirkliche Sein des Menschen ist geistig, und in Wirklichkeit hängen die wahren Fähigkeiten nicht von Alter, Erfahrung, Training, Ruhe, körperlicher Anregung oder psychologischer Ermutigung ab. Das grundlegende Element des Erfolgs bei jedem Vorhaben ist, daß wir Gott allein als den Ursprung aller Tätigkeit anerkennen. In dem Verhältnis, wie wir die Einheit des Menschen mit dem göttlichen Leben, der göttlichen Wahrheit und Liebe verstehen, sind wir imstande, unsere von Gott hergeleitete Inspiration besser zu beweisen. Unsere Beweggründe werden veredelt und geläutert und unsere Anstrengungen und Leistungen gesteigert.

Während seiner ganzen Heil- und Lehrtätigkeit erkannte Christus Jesus Gott allein als den Ursprung von allem an. Er leugnete jede persönliche Intelligenz oder Fähigkeit und hielt beständig an seiner Gotteskindschaft und Einheit mit Ihm fest. Da er sich immer seiner engen Beziehung zu Gott bewußt war, erklärte er demütig: „Der Sohn kann nichts von sich selber tun, sondern nur was er sieht den Vater tun; und was dieser tut, das tut gleicherweise auch der Sohn.“

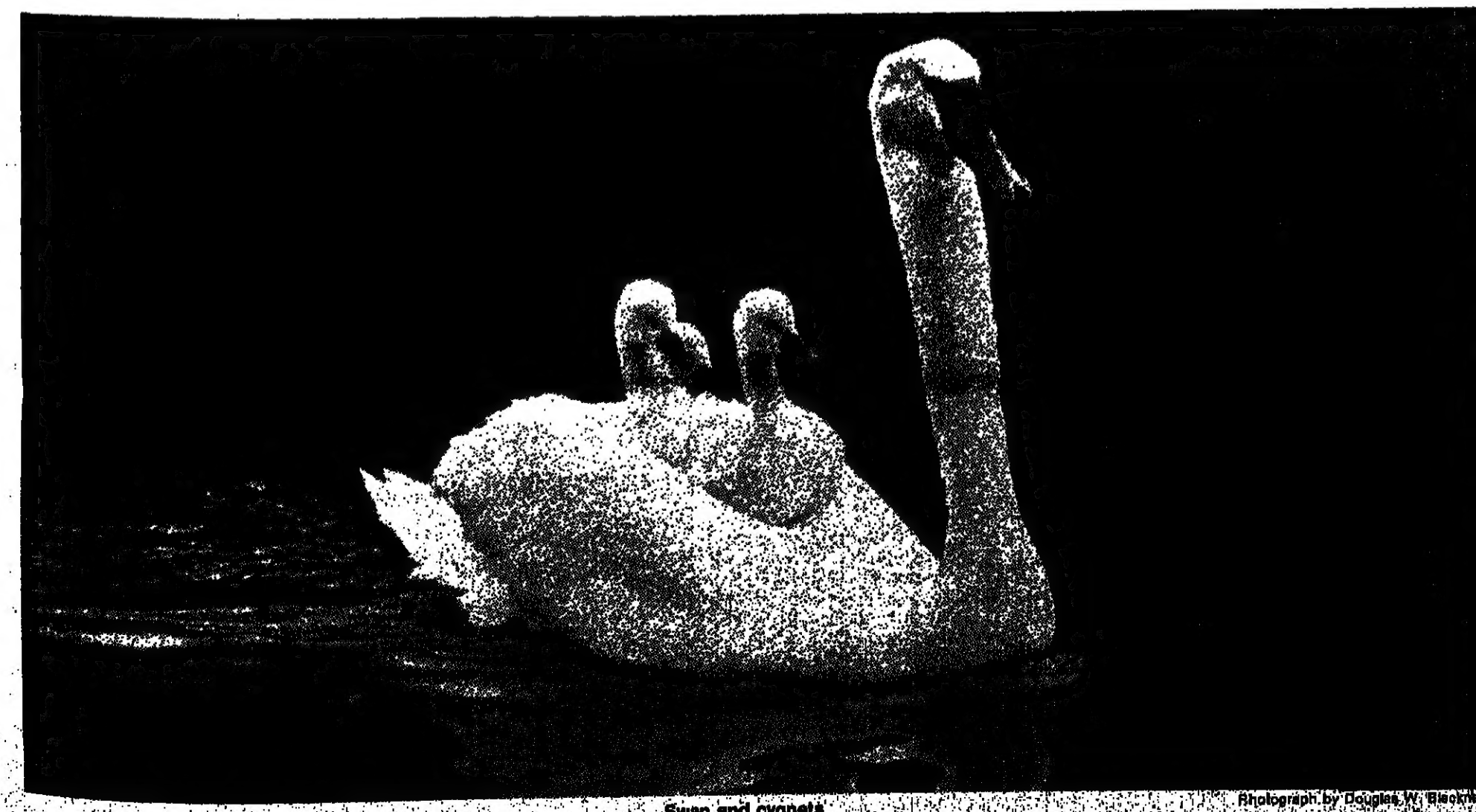
In dem Maße, wie ein Wettkampf uns dazu befähigt, uns höhere Ziele zu stecken und mehr von unserer gottverlehenen Herrschaft zu entdecken, wird er sich als ein Segen für alle Beteiligten erweisen. Der Ursprung dieses Segens ist Gott, dem allein „das Reich und die Kraft und die Herrlichkeit in Ewigkeit“ gehören.

¹ Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 258 ; ² Johannes 5:19 ; ³ Matthäus 6:13.

“Christian Science” (journal) “Christian Science”

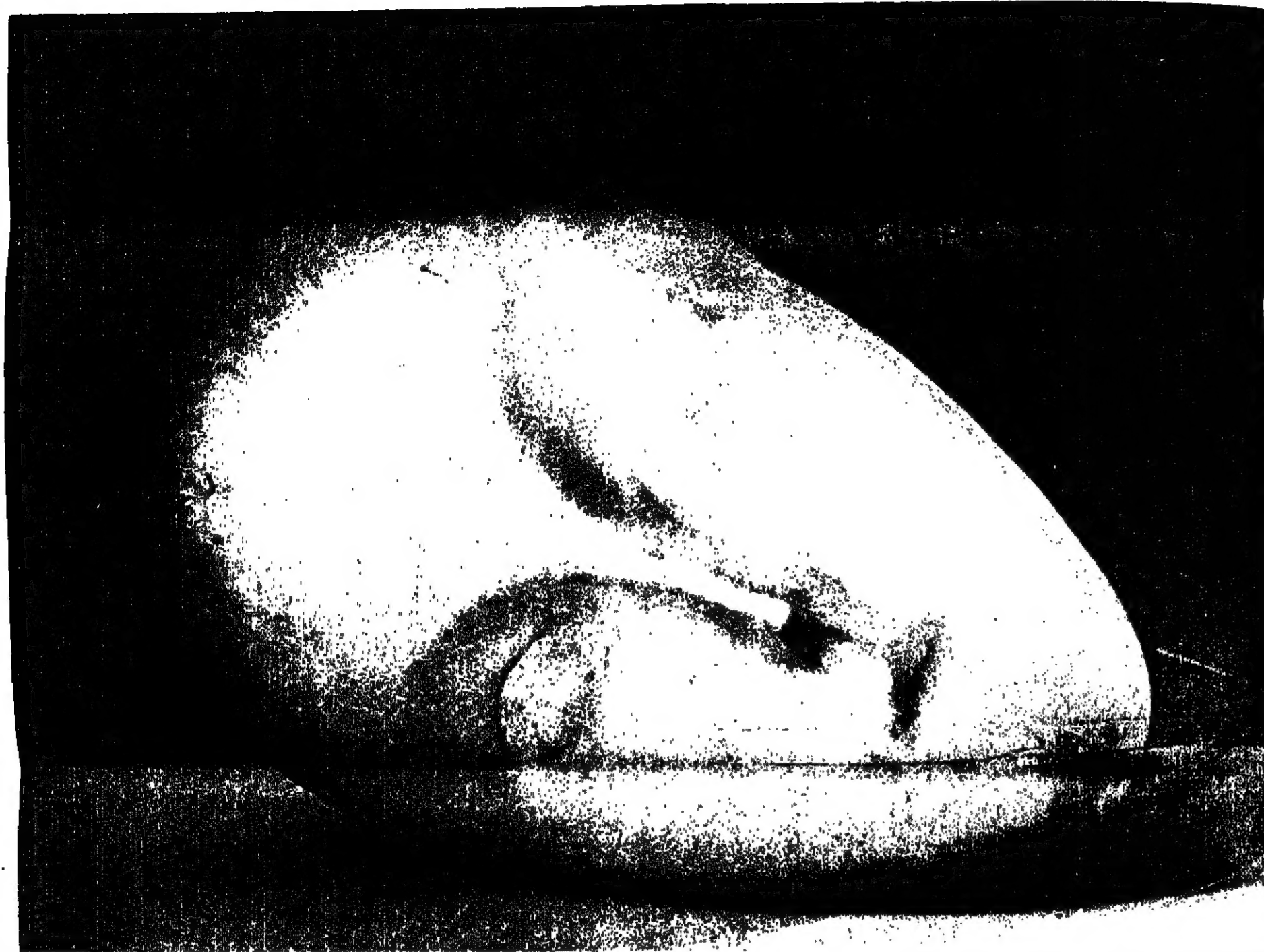
Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesesäumen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116

Ankündigung über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116



Swan and cygnets

Photograph by Douglas W. Blackley



Courtesy of "Constantin Brancusi," Harry N. Abrams Inc. © 1975

"Sleeping Muse" 1909-10: Marble sculpture by Constantin Brancusi

The gift of stillness

But only after a long way learned

There is authority that comes bone hard, bone bare.

"Now!" you know. And stand tall.

Ten thousand times ten thousand other men can, from without, cry you down.

What holds, this flinchless thing within.

You do not bow.

Doris Peal

The stone sleeps. What is rest if not the horizontal, almost eternal unseeing eyes of Brancusi's "Sleeping Muse"? And yet, Brancusi's gift at stillness is double: the artist has taken a rounded form — no simple and static right-angle shape — and frozen it in this immovable work. That most restless of all lines, the curve, is chiseled into an endless night's reverie.

Perhaps, as Sidney Geist points up in his new book on the artist, Brancusi was the most timeless of 20th-century artists, dipping into primitive art forms and moving into the future almost to the point of total abstraction, and this explains the superb composure here.

"The stillness of Brancusi's creatures is not slack," Geist writes. "Though fixed, 'Narcissus' stares; the 'Sleeping Muse' is tremulous in sleep; the 'Torso of a Young Man' is alert; the 'Torso of a Girl' is held in precarious balance." There is nothing morbid or boring about the quiet of the isolated head here. The slightly parted lips use their minimal carving to the utmost symbolic

content. The nose, shaped by two lines like the wings of a bird, sweeps into its tight and tender tip. The face is as elegantly alive, as transcendent as the artist's famous "Bird in Space."

"Sleeping Muse," finished in 1909, is a theme and shape common to Brancusi's entire life, slightly altered for other works like "The Beginning of the World" or "Flash." It demonstrates only his ability to resolve that most problematic of all sculptural issues: the relationship of form to earth. There is no pedestal here to elevate or make his form grandiloquent. Yet it is as classic, as composed and final a statement as any monument.

Brancusi's sculpture is a tightrope act: the balance of literalness and abstraction, humanness with myth, the colors of the natural stone with the tones of the human face, as well as the technical balance of the oval form both swelling and settling into its deep slumber.

Jane Holtz Kay

Short reflections

The only foresight worth its weight in gold is a matter of a value meaning a great deal.

Transcendence is the only known means to out-distance time in the space of a second.

Way beyond reason God is all about expressing the unexpressable.

Jack L. Anderson

A day for listening

Often in late summer, when the humidity was so thick in the air that the bees almost got stuck in it, we would sit back in the tall grass to listen. The grass was long and had gone into a stiff seed which scratched our backs. The itch wasn't important though, because we were listening. We listened in the heat of the sun with our eyes closed and after about an hour of listening, we began to hear.

White clouds of cotton drifted across our horizon as the earth rotated leisurely to its right, and we heard it. We heard it as our arms and legs and hair grew longer. We heard it all summer, every summer.

"There it is again. Did you hear it?"

"No, hear what?"

"Shhhhh, I can't hear. . . listen."

Mom was miles away with the unpulled weeds in the garden, and my (sort of) unmade bed. But my friends were here and so was I, and that made a difference to me.

The day was perfect. Perfect because the two band-aids on my knee had fallen off by themselves, and my shirt was off, and my feet were bare and muddy. Dried cakes of mud scabbed my legs. Black fingernails pricked them free — tiny explosions of dust resulting. The dust drifted slowly around my head and into my mouth finally uniting with a slimy milk taste. A strange combination of slippery-crunch, making the day even better, perfect. Perfect for listening.

"Shhhh . . . be quiet."

"Okay."

"Don't breathe so loud."

"But I have to breathe."

"Shhhh . . ."

"Did you hear that?"

"Yeah — there's another one."

We heard it. We all heard it that time. It was a good one, a loud one. It was almost a pop, but not completely a pop. It sounded a little like a splat, yet only a very little. Tommy called it a squish, but what does he know? I think it sounds most like a thud.

Up in a flash, we bolted across the field, down into a valley, across a stream and onto the soft, marshy carpet beside the slow water. An aged and crooked tree stood alone and seemed to beg for help under the burden of bearing such ripe, heavy apples. Its twisted branches pointed in all directions. The tree's roots hung half-naked, yet firmly to the sod. Its trunk was short and wrinkled, telling the tale of many cold winters and many more fall gales.

. . . and then it happened.

An apple, large and crimson, fell to the soft green moss below; and we heard it hit. It didn't break completely. The fall only split the continuity of the apple and it rolled to a halt. The branch above sprang skyward. All around the tree were fallen apples. A whole summer of listening.

How sad, I thought, that all this fruit must now rot.

Perhaps, had I been listening, I might have heard the worm tell me otherwise.

Not to reason why

The other day, as I was walking along a London street, I opened my handbag and a butterfly flew out. This does not seem a likely tale. Even if there were not a paucity of butterflies in London, which there is, and even if a butterfly was attracted to my bag by the heady fumes of my pocket scent bottle, how did it survive the jolts and jars of the journey, not to mention suffocation? I do not know. I only know that at the corner of Holcomb Street and Wilton Crescent I opened my bag and out flew a Cabbage White.

It is restless not trying to find answers to problems. In the Second World War I eventually rose to a position of unquestioning defiance. When told to go somewhere and do something I soon learned that it did not further our Cause if I exclaimed "Why?" or "I've never heard of anything so crazy in all my life!" I learned to do as I was told, silently, displaying the minimum of interest, however I felt inside. It was very peaceful.

Thus it was that I never discovered to what good purpose was my journey to Plymouth with a truck load of molasses and corsesels. An unusual consignment at any time, but on this occasion it was addressed to the Admiral in Charge of the Home Fleet, or some such august personage, which made it doubly

curious. Impossible not to speculate as to what on earth the Navy was going to do with it; but I did not ask. It might have led to an argument. Much more restful not to know.

Not so restless was the train journey I took with a munny goat. We went from one county to the next, roughly about eighty miles, and it took us nearly all day. Why this goat, who was not basically companionable, had to be transferred from a to b, seeing that England was a-bleat with goats at this particular time, I also did not ask, fearing that if I were answered I might shout "Poppycock!" or some such subversive ejaculation. So I simply suffered in silence. For my country, right or wrong.

And as I sat, all night long, in the crypt of a Bristol church, eating potato salad and dozing off against the bales of clothing sent to war-struck Britain from kind friends in the States, I cleverly did not question the wisdom of leaving me there, all alone with a pall of water and small stirrup pump, to save the church and its contents should it be hit by incendiary bombs. Mine not to reason why, mine but to do or die: much more peaceful.

I am taking it up again; not reasoning why, I mean.

Virginia Graham

The Monitor's religious article

Athletic competition

Is our competition in athletics motivated by a desire for personal glory and dominance or, on another level, national prestige? Or do we find more satisfaction in competing to develop and expand our potential and ability — to help us discover what our capabilities are?

Speaking from a spiritual viewpoint, no one is ever in competition with anyone else. In our true being as the spiritual reflection of God, we are all His children, complete and perfect, expressing His intelligence and love in unique and individual ways. We each have our own identity and our own role. Each of us, without exception, belongs to His creation, and we can never be replaced by anyone, nor can we displace anyone else. We are all equally important.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes that "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis."

As a spiritual idea in the all-encompassing divine Mind, man is forever whole, lacking nothing. As the reflection of Deity he must express the infinite qualities of the creator — intelligence, love, justice, strength, and so forth. As we understand this we will improve our concept of ourselves and others and consciously express more of our divine heritage and freedom. New levels of achievement are attained as we overcome limitations and set aside traditional beliefs or expectations.

Humanly speaking, practice of one's technique and wise care of one's body are very important to success, but man's real being is spiritual and in reality true ability is not dependent on age, experience, exercise, rest, physical stimulation, or psychological encouragement. The fundamental element of success in any endeavor is the acknowledgment of God alone as the source of all activity. In proportion to our understanding of man's unity with divine Life, Truth, and Love, we are able to prove more of our God-derived inspiration. One's motives are uplifted and purified, and his efforts and accomplishments enhanced.

Throughout his healing and teaching mission Christ Jesus acknowledged God alone as the source of all. Disavowing any personal intelligence or ability, he continually reaf-

firmed his unity and sonship with God. Always conscious of his close relationship to God, he humbly explained, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise."*

To the degree that competition enables us to establish higher goals and to discover more of our God-given dominion, it will be a blessing to all concerned. The source of that blessing is God, to whom alone belongs "the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever."†

*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 258; †John 5:19; ‡Matthew 6:13.

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BIBLE VERSE

Ye are all the children of light, and the children of the day: we are not of the night, nor of darkness.

I Thessalonians 5:5

Promises

Because they don't stay put we make none. But love itself is promise improvising on what's to come (whatever does or doesn't).

and even as it grows or goes becoming.

Carol Earle Chaplin

Miss Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, 4-5 Grosvenor Place, 8th Floor, London SW1X 7JH

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OPINION AND...

Australia: what a new government would mean

By Denis Warner

Melbourne
It is now taken for granted that within a year and a half, or even within a month and a half, the Australian Labor government will lose office and the conservative Liberal-National Country Party coalition will rule again.

As Labor approaches its third anniversary in office on December 2, every day brings new thunderstorms to the economic horizon. Unemployment is now expected to reach the half million mark early in the new year. Another increase has just been announced in the price of steel — up by 65 percent in the past two years — and this will trigger a new cycle of wage-price rises, which in turn will swell the number of unemployed.

So great is the disenchantment with the state of the nation under Labor that it would need a miracle to return the government to office, now or in the predictable future, and increasingly Mr. Malcolm Fraser, the Opposition leader, is being urged by his colleagues to grasp the nettle and to force an election through the Senate before the end of the year.

What will a new government mean to friends and allies? Mr. Andrew Peacock, the shadow foreign minister, has now unveiled his policy. It is not a return to the status quo, not quite the "all the way with LBJ" concept of the American relationship to which a previous government was committed. But it does differ fundamentally from the policies of the Labor government.

The government likes to describe its policy as "evenhanded." But its desire to be all things to all men has caused some curious aberrations. It has often expressed faith in the ANZUS alliance with the United States, for example, while criticizing Washington in the most hostile terms. It has sought to be both aligned and yet accepted by the non-aligned powers as a member of their fraternity.

Its critics say that it has made no apparent distinction between countries whose interests and values are complementary, or similar, and countries whose declared policies conflict sharply with what would seem to be in Australia's interest.

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam sees detente as the sure guarantor of peace and tranquility,

and the notion that there could be no conceivable threats to Australia's security within the next fifteen years has dominated both defense and foreign policies.

The Liberal-National Country Party attitude is much less complacent, much less certain that this is truly a safe and secure world in which unforeseen threats may not develop.

In keeping with this outlook, it will again put special emphasis on relations with the United States, whose continuing presence in the Asian and Pacific regions Mr. Peacock regards as an essential condition for a stable balance.

The Whitlam government's opposition to the American base at Diego Garcia will be reversed. Given the prevailing Soviet interest in the Indian Ocean, the opposition wants the Americans there, too.

Japan, which has smarted under the resources policy of the Whitlam Government, is promised "reasonable and continuing access to the Australian resources it needs on terms which serve our mutual long-term economic and political interests."

There is a promise that the new government will work energetically to strengthen Australia's ties with Western Europe.

South-East Asia will continue to be a key area of interest, with Australia concerned about Sino-Soviet rivalry in the area and the military power of Vietnam.

Though there will be no move to put Australian forces back into South-East Asia, the undertaking is given to help the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries in a regional development strategy.

The policy has been well received by the press and public, confused by innovative Labor changes that did not really win new friends and often threatened to alienate old.

It is likely to be well received, also, in the United States, Japan, South-East Asia, Europe and even in China, where the view of the Asian scene and the dangers that may threaten it is similar in some important respects to that held by the Liberal-National Country Party leaders as they wait for the chance to regain power.

Denis Warner is a veteran analyst of the Australian scene.

Melvin Maddocks

Japan's modern woman

"The age of intelligent women is just beginning."
— Slogan of Women's Liberation Movement in Japan.

Tokyo
Y. K., 23, and a Tokyo office worker, is a charming contradiction to others, a bit of a problem to herself. Her eyes are bright but wary — not altogether pleased with what they see of the world. She dresses in that style doubtfully described as "feminine": brown dress with white flower print, dark beige stockings, short haircut (every strand in place). Modern Japanese with a French accent — and perhaps finally a touch of irony, as if all this were a masquerade.

Y. K.'s dilemma may be summed up thus: How to play it? Should she hedge her bet? Should she use that charm to get married, then work on the side, so to speak? Or should she go all out (forget the charm!) in a make-or-break assault on The Career?

Her ambition is to be a journalist, preferably stationed in the United States. At everything except

self-confidence Y. K. comes equipped. She majored in American literature, finishing her student years at a Vermont college. She speaks flawless English, with a care for words that measures a first-rate intelligence.

Yet she hesitates before her alternatives. Every gesture, every look seems to ask: How seriously should I take myself?

If Y. K. marries, she would certainly choose to work. But a subtle practice known as "advised retirement" can militate against the married woman employee, even without children. And Y. K. wants to have children — she thinks.

In her projection as housewife and mother Y. K. could look forward to joining the Conference of Mothers and the "Grass Seeds" — women's organizations devoted to consumers' rights, pollution control, and nuclear disarmament. "Housewives are the Ralph Naders of Japan," a Ministry of Home Affairs official has said, with only the slightest condescension.

Would all these part-time roles — this mosaic of womanhood past, present, and future — add up to full-time satisfaction? Y. K. is skeptical. But if the radius spreading out from the home seems too confining, so does the office circle.

Y. K. has come to realize that one's destiny and what employers pay one to do eight hours a day are two different things, especially if one is a woman. The Japanese woman is still on half salary as compared to a man. By the test of last hired, first fired she belongs to a minority group, as she is discovering during the current economic downturn. Of the businesses offering

jobs to Japanese women college graduates in 1975, only 26 percent expect to be doing so in 1976.)

To a lot of Japanese men the woman in the office is there to water the flowers and pour the tea.

To break through, to make herself the achiever, Y. K. believes (but only half-hopes) is her destiny, would take a concentration of energy and will. In fact, a degree of ruthlessness. Y. K. feels tired and battered just thinking about it.

So she lives from day to day. She skis in the winter. She plays tennis in the summer. She plans a vacation in the States, or perhaps Germany. On weekends she goes to not-quite-satisfactory parties with not-quite-satisfactory dates, and on weekdays wonders why. She reads less than she wants to.

There is a saying in Japan. Two things have gotten stronger since the war: nylon stockings and women. But is Y. K. too "soft-hearted," as a friend has told her?

At times she longs more than anything to be past the point of longing. Older people, she says, become smooth, like worn pebbles. The corners are off. Then they do less harm to others and to themselves. And best, they feel less pain.

But she is neither old nor worn down. There is a certain gallantry, a certain sadness to Y. K. at this moment. Above all, there is an air of inevitability. To men, to the world at large, and, of course, to herself, she is saying in the words of her favorite author, Joyce Carol Oates: "I can't live like this much longer." It is, as Miss Oates points out, "not a threat or a warning, only a curious, exploratory remark."

Franco's American friend

By Benjamin Welles

Washington
The level of political violence in Spain mounts steadily. Yet the United States appears to be moving even closer to the moribund regime, now in its 38th year, headed by Franco, now in his 83rd year.

Nineteen Spanish policemen have been killed so far this year by political assassins. Yet the U.S. is about to embark on another five-year base renewal deal involving between \$500 million and \$750 million.

"The assassinations are embarrassing," concedes a senior State Department official. But the alternative — to cold-shoulder Spain in her hour of travail — appears, he says, even worse.

Pedro Cortina, Spanish Foreign Minister, flew home to Madrid following cordial talks here with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. In the tightly controlled Spanish press, radio and television the U.S. is being hailed as Spain's true "friend." With no other foreign minister of importance in the world could Cortina have held talks at this moment even remotely bordering on cordiality.

Spain — not Spain per se but Franco-ruled Spain — has again become the favorite whipping boy of the global left. The centrist and right-wing powers of the world are looking the other way; silent, embarrassed.

Only the U.S. among significant powers has pointed no finger of blame at Spain's recent executions of those accused of killing policemen.

To put this singular U.S.-Spanish amity into context it would be well to remember a few key points. In 1898 it was the U.S. — young, braving, aggressive — that humbled aging Spain, stripped her of her old imperial glory. By picking up the last remnants of empire — Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippines — in a brief, almost accidental war, the U.S. became suddenly an empire itself.

In 1948 the U.S., supremely powerful, joined in a move proposed by communist Poland and inspired by Stalinist Russia to bar Franco Spain from the new United Nations as punishment for having flirted with Hitler. Spain became a pariah.

Then in 1951 the U.S., joined by the Korean war and forced to rearm herself and her European allies virtually overnight against the threat of Moscow, turned to the outcast Spain. In a two-hour talk the U.S. negotiator, Admiral Forrest Sherman, won from Franco permission to use Spanish territory for bases. The price was high — but the bases helped keep Europe safe.

Now for the fourth time since 1963, when the first pact was signed, the U.S. and Spain are about to renew their agreement for five more

years. Spain will not get the mutual security treaty it has long sought; the Senate would balk. Nor will it get the prestige that goes with membership in NATO; several NATO members would balk.

Rather Spain will get — at a lonely moment — continuing close ties with the world's greatest military power. Politically this is of key importance to Franco. It will get about \$15 million yearly in arms grants for five years. It will also get the right to stand in the "FMS" (foreign military sales) line outside the Pentagon and buy U.S. arms: F-4E jet fighters (at \$4 million to \$6 million apiece) and M-48 tanks that are still short in U.S. arsenals because of massive deliveries to Israel after the 1973 debacle.

The Spanish are pleased with the "simpatico" U.S. response but they point out that there is little "aid" involved. If Congress accepts the deal in mid-November with a joint resolution — which is not certain — it will guarantee about 10 percent of the annual \$100 million or so for Spain, thus enabling Spain to borrow the remaining 90 percent from the EXIM bank on commercial terms.

Why does the U.S. still need Spanish bases in 1975? Official answers have a familiar ring. The Spanish bases, they say, assure vital

resupply to the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean. The Spanish bases provide vital flying and bombing practice for NATO air forces during bad winter weather over Europe — even though Spain has no formal links with NATO. Finally, in event of a crisis in Israel — Spain might again be persuaded to "look the other way" when U.S. globe-trotters reheel hurriedly in Spain en route to the Middle East.

"Spain is making a greater contribution to NATO by letting us use her facilities than many smaller members of NATO are making," noted one experienced official. "We know the arguments about linking up with dictatorships. But if we are to have any influence in post-Franco Spain and if we are to influence the other Europeans to ease up on Spain — this is the time to get close, not to turn away."

These arguments at least have the merit of maturity; they have been trotted out by successive U.S. administrations for 25 years. Perhaps they still hold up; perhaps not. The final answer, however, will rest not in the hands of the Pentagon or of Franco but in the hands of those 15 million Spaniards who born since the 1936-39 Spanish civil war have wanted, out, no bloodshed and a "new" Spain.

Mr. Welles is an independent opinion-maker on American foreign policy.

COMMENTARY

What's right with Britain

By Lance W. Ibbotson

London
It is time the British people spoke up on their own behalf. There have appeared in the American press of late articles analyzing the differences between Britain's classes and what is seen as an inevitable confrontation between the management class and the trade unions. To read these articles, one would conclude that the British system and people have gone rotten at the heart and that Britain is headed toward inevitable ruin.

These explanations are too simplistic. A nation with a thousand years of history, during which the democratic way of life has taken shape and developed, which has always resisted tyranny and violence, which in the last 150 years has produced eminent men and women in all fields of life, colonized and given back a large part of the globe, led the Industrial Revolution and been among the first to find new ways of doing things, has not suddenly changed. Other countries have followed Britain's lead and in many cases improved upon it; so competition is much keener than it was. But let us remember that only Britain stood between Hitler and the conquest of all Western Europe as little as 35 years ago.

Troubles there are, as there always have been when a new economic system is developing. Britain went through a bad period in the first half of the last century, during the change from an agricultural to a basically industrial economy. But throughout its history there has been a steady improvement in the standard of living of the poorest section of the community and the conscience of the nation has always demanded that this should be so.

In the last 30 years the welfare state has probably been developed beyond Britain's capacity to pay for it. This has meant very high taxation, which has penalized industry and lowered the savings of those who in the past have most supported industry by investment. To a greater and greater extent the taxpayers' money has had to be used to modernize nationalized and private industry, which previously would have been done out of profits and private investment.

Britain can probably be accused of being too soft-hearted and too anxious to reduce the gap between rich and poor. Basically this can only be done by individual effort, for the use of taxpayers' money to achieve this laudable object reduces the pressures on individuals to

exert themselves to the full. But many would never have made it without the taxpayers' support and many have been saved from chronic illness and destitution.

But Britain's very success in helping the needy has brought a new and dangerous problem. The idea that everyone who wants it is entitled to a job is a new one historically. For 20 years, until the recent recession, the nation had a long period of full employment. This did not mean that everyone could find a job where he lived, but the joblessness in some areas or industries was counterbalanced by worker shortages elsewhere.

This gave the trade unions much greater power, because during a strike there was no one else to do the work, as there had been in earlier times, and therefore the strike could cripple a firm. As firms grew much larger and, in the case of nationalized industries, became nationwide, the effects of a withdrawal of labor became much more critical.

It was inevitable that the trade unions should make use of this situation to improve their members' standards of living and they now rightly see the maintenance of full employment as a major factor in the retention of power.

At the same time, a small minority of trade unionists who do not believe in the capitalist system and wish to destroy it have taken advantage of the opportunities the situation presented to them. Because the vast majority are reasonably contented and confident of their future, they have not been motivated to attend trade union branch meetings and have allowed the extremists to take control. In consequence, this tiny minority exercise a power out of all proportion to their numbers and speak for a large membership who almost to a man totally reject most of what the minority stand for.

The extremists are using the tolerance and loyalty of the majority to destroy the capitalist system altogether and replace it with the dictatorship of the so-called proletariat. This is a fallacious doctrine that needs exposure. When it is seen for what it is, it will be thrown out by the British people, who have never had much sympathy with autocracy and violence — and who like orderly change, not revolution.

Mr. Ibbotson is a former British Rail executive.

John Bull feels the pinch

By Francis Remy

London
At last it's happening: British living standards really have gone into a decline. According to government figures for the second quarter of this year, the real value of what people had left after taxes fell by three percent. It is known the trend is continuing and is unlikely to level out before spring.

For months, if not years, the British have been warned that a decline was on the way. But somehow it never seemed to arrive. Incomes were overtaking costs until early in 1975. Two things seem to have pushed living standards downhill: rising unemployment and soaring taxation.

People have tried to keep their living standards up by dipping deeper into their savings, and by putting less into new savings. Previously they had been saving at an unusually high rate — another indication that life was pretty comfortable for the average family.

Now spending is being cut, particularly on luxuries. Sales of tobacco and alcoholic drink have been severely affected, according to published figures. So have sales of automobiles and motorcycles.

The building industry, particularly sensitive to the demands of commerce and public housing, is already suffering and expects to suffer a further decline next year. It would be among the first to detect any sign of returning confidence, but sees none among businessmen or industrialists. Local housing authorities are being kept short of the extra funds necessary to keep up with inflation, for there is an awareness among politicians of all parties that the taxpayer is just about squeezed dry.

He or she won't draw any comfort from the announcement by Foreign Secretary James Callaghan that the coming year would see a sharp drop in living standards all round. The government is trying to explain to people that — like a nasty medicine — this will do them

good in the long run by slowing the rate of inflation. This is now whizzing along at the rate of almost 30 percent a year. With the aid of the £8 limit on pay increases, the government hopes to reduce that to 15 percent by this time next year and perhaps 10 percent by the end of 1976. The question is whether the trade unions will keep taking the medicine that long.

But amidst all this gloom there are still some flickers of light. If living standards have now declined, they have only slid back so far to the level of Christmas 1974, and life was not really so intolerable then if this reporter's admittedly short memory serves him aright. Come to that: it wasn't so bad back in Christmas 1964, either.

Nor does it always seem to be true that it is the working class which is suffering while the upper classes merely forego a night or two at the opera. There is more evidence of the existence of an affluent working class and an impoverished middle class.

This comes in the reports of travel agencies which specialize in packaged holidays, especially those on the sunny Mediterranean. The agencies have found, looking back on the past season's business, that they have had more bookings than ever from the industrial north of England — but ten percent less from the middle class region of London and the Southwest. They suggest that the industrial workers, with their subsidized council houses and their children at state schools, have more spare cash for holidays than many white-collar types with mortgages and school bills to pay. In addition, while professional people rapidly find themselves in punitive tax-brackets, there are plenty of middle-class folk who are now far less well-paid than factory workers.

Who will survive the coming winter best, remains to be seen. Whoever gets hurt most will certainly remember it at the next general election.

Charles W. Yost

TV and ill-informed Americans

Washington
Recently Burns Roper, one of the principal conductors of public opinion polls, testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee concerning United States public attitudes on international affairs. His report makes depressing reading for those concerned with U.S. participation in world affairs and with the effective operation of American democracy.

"I avoid characterizing the American public as isolationist," said Mr. Roper, "since I don't believe their international thinking and concerns are deep enough and vivid enough to qualify as actively isolationist. Rather the public is almost oblivious to foreign problems and foreign issues."

Here are a few of the more startling findings of polls taken of a cross section of the adult American public at intervals over the past year.

Of the total number polled, 42 percent classified themselves as "internationalist" and 37 percent as "isolationist." A few years ago, Mr. Roper pointed out, "isolationist" was considered a smear term, with which very few Americans would have wished to be identified.

When asked on what programs the United States is spending too much money, by far the largest number, 73 percent, said "foreign aid," as compared with 40 percent designating "welfare" and 33 percent "military defense."

Queried in June of this year about the oil shortage, 36 percent said there is a real shortage which will get worse, whereas 47 percent, almost half, said there never was a real shortage — it was contrived. Moreover, perhaps most amazing of all, 60 percent said that if all imports ceased we could get along without them.

Looking back over recent history, while 76 percent said the U.S. was right to fight World War II, 70 percent right to help set up the United Nations, and 56 percent right to join NATO, only 46 percent thought the U.S. was right to help reconstruct Japan, 46 percent right to carry out the Marshall Plan, 29 percent right to fight the Korean war, and 20 percent right to fight in Vietnam.

The last statistic comes as no surprise, but most of the others seem to reflect either a sulky disillusionment with what contemporaries at home and abroad believed to be America's noblest and wisest achievements of the time — foreign aid and the Marshall Plan — or a woeful ignorance of the facts of international life, such as the belief that America could at present be independent of imported oil.

Certainly the American education system, extensive and accessible as it is, varies enormously in quality and impact. Many elementary schools do not teach how to read,

many high schools how to write or speak, and many colleges how to think. There have been numerous complaints by historians that the facts of history are now so diluted and so bleached by their immersion in "social studies" that they leave little impression on young minds.

Visitors to the U.S. are amazed at how little not only foreign but even national news is carried by the vast majority of newspapers.

However, since television has successfully made itself the principal source of news for the vast majority of Americans, television must bear the main responsibility for whether their views are thoughtful and objective or emotional and naive. After all, scores of millions watch the morning and evening news every day. What do they see and what retain?

Unfortunately television, for all its great potentialities, has so presently operated two grave defects inhibiting its effectiveness as either a reporter or an educator. These defects are commercialization and sensationalism.

Everyone understands that commercial television has to be supported by sponsors, but their staggering number and frequency in recent years do interrupt and fragment most programs that any commentators can treat any subject in more than the most superficial and cursory way.

I well remember my own experiences on the "Today" show at two widely separated intervals. On the first occasion I could reply to a question in some depth and with some balance. On the second, commercials had so accumulated that one hardly had time to launch a subject before it was cut off. Listeners could hardly be expected to retain more than a kaleidoscope of the most fleeting impressions.

The second defect stems from television's aptitude for projecting a graphic or dramatic scene. The temptation seems to be almost irresistible to display either violence or anecdotal trivialities, rather than seriously to inform the public what lies behind and explains the headlines of the day and what implications they have for the lives and fortunes of the viewers.

As long as television is the principal informant, guide and teacher of the American people, and as long as it cripples its own great powers by indulging these two defects, it seems likely that Mr. Roper's polls will continue to reflect much the same ignorance, confusion and cynicism as today.

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years as a United States diplomat.
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